

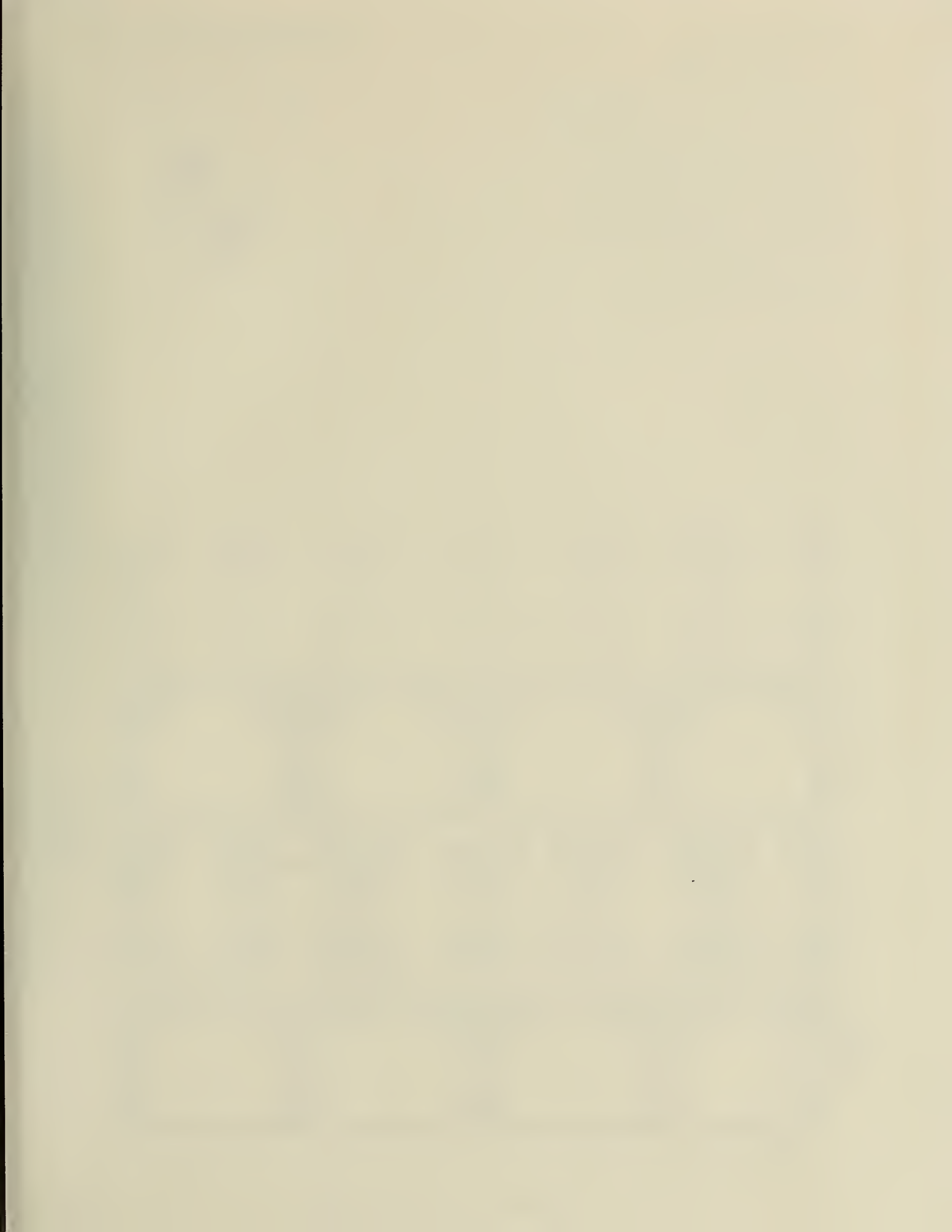
1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICTS OF THE
103RD CONGRESS

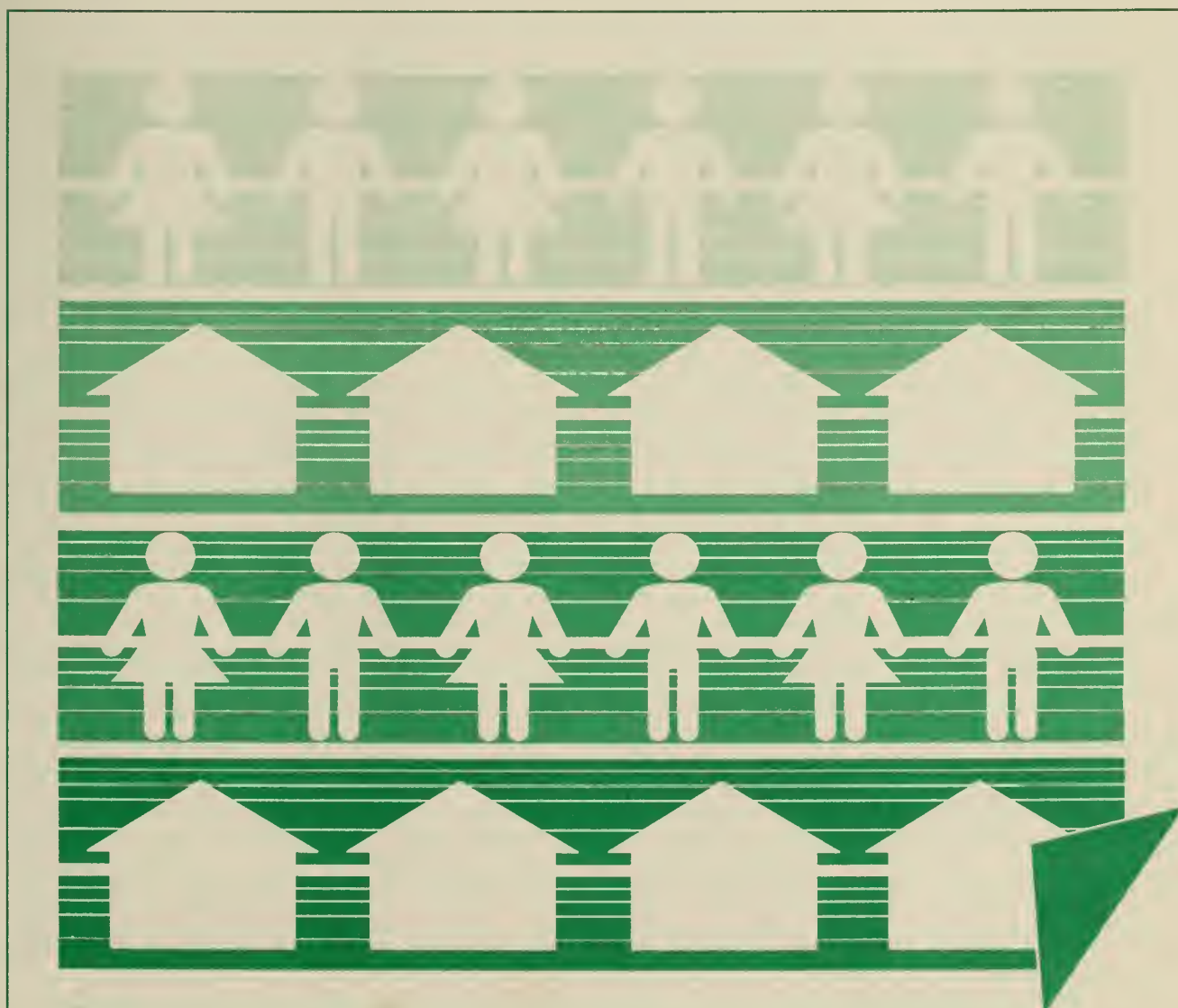
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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Alabama



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1990 CPH-4-2

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
Alabama**

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Issued November 1992



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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
--	---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 State Congressional District	1	9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990 State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	15
2. Age: 1990 State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	2	10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990 State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	17
3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	5	11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990 State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	19
4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990 State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	8	12. Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990 Congressional District American Indian Area	21
5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990 State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	10	13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990 State Congressional District	22
6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990 Congressional District American Indian Area	11	14. Social Characteristics: 1990 State Congressional District	23
7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 State Congressional District	12	15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990 State Congressional District	24
8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990 State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	13	16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 State Congressional District	25

Table	Page	Table	Page
17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990	26	26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990	49
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990	34	27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990	50
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990	51
19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990	37	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District			
County		29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990	53
Place and [In Selected States]		State	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Congressional District	
20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990	39	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990	55
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
21. Disability Status: 1990	42	Congressional District	
State		County	
Congressional District		Place and [In Selected States]	
County		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990	57
22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990	44	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		County	
County		Place and [In Selected States]	
Place and [In Selected States]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			
23. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	46	32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	59
Congressional District		Congressional District	
American Indian Area		American Indian Area	
24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990	47		
State		33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990	60
Congressional District		State	
		Congressional District	
25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990	48	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	

Table	Page	Table	Page
34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990	62	35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	64
State			
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		American Indian Area	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Graphics	I-3
How to Find Geographic Areas and Subject-Matter Data.....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes.....	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 58(A)	95, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 58(A)	98, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1965 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	98, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 58-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, identifying the specific table.
- Headnote:** Located at the top center, providing additional context or definitions.
- Column head:** Located at the top right, listing the variables measured.
- Heading:** The top section of the table, containing the title and headnote.
- Stubhead:** The leftmost section of the table, containing the row labels.
- Boxhead:** The top section of the table, containing the column labels.
- Stub:** The leftmost section of the table, containing the row labels.
- Sidehead:** The leftmost section of the table, containing the row labels.
- Data field:** The main body of the table, containing the numerical data.

At the bottom of the diagram, the page number and state name are indicated as "26 ALASKA" and the report title is "SECTION AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS".

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.

- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	131 443.1	17 574.3	26 241.4	22 583.0	23 670.7	11 419.1	7 371.8	22 582.8
Square miles	50 750.2	6 785.4	10 131.8	8 719.3	9 139.3	4 408.9	2 846.2	8 719.2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	4 040 587	577 226	577 227	577 227	577 227	577 227	577 226	577 227
White	2 975 797	403 193	431 639	422 187	534 038	481 509	517 777	185 454
Black	1 020 705	164 448	139 265	149 922	38 020	85 945	53 309	389 796
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	16 506	4 944	1 692	1 136	3 541	3 540	1 054	599
Asian or Pacific Islander	21 797	3 776	3 362	3 008	1 053	5 145	4 408	1 045
Other race	5 782	865	1 269	974	575	1 088	678	333
Hispanic origin (of any race)	24 629	4 585	4 765	3 422	2 188	4 549	3 211	1 909
White, nat of Hispanic origin	2 960 167	400 000	428 756	420 293	532 531	478 517	515 327	184 743
AGE								
All persons	4 040 587	577 226	577 227	577 227	577 227	577 227	577 226	577 227
Under 5 years	283 295	43 527	41 495	38 539	36 713	39 965	38 176	44 880
5 to 9 years	293 587	45 494	42 962	40 159	39 286	40 163	38 345	47 178
10 to 14 years	299 413	46 228	42 857	42 250	42 251	39 811	37 213	48 803
15 to 19 years	320 426	45 762	45 351	51 434	44 685	42 420	40 793	49 981
20 to 24 years	305 402	39 555	41 723	52 907	38 663	43 561	46 905	42 088
25 to 34 years	648 480	91 318	93 510	87 543	85 531	102 220	102 040	86 318
35 to 44 years	583 587	82 778	84 035	79 580	82 075	85 322	92 824	76 973
45 to 54 years	419 421	59 284	59 360	58 515	65 337	65 640	60 490	50 795
55 to 64 years	363 987	50 552	50 289	51 807	57 858	53 337	50 577	49 567
65 to 74 years	301 218	42 828	42 878	43 039	48 383	39 111	40 670	44 309
75 to 84 years	173 264	23 518	25 576	24 895	28 863	20 217	22 448	27 747
85 years and over	48 507	6 382	7 191	6 559	7 582	5 460	6 745	8 588
3 and 4 years	115 100	17 830	16 925	15 570	15 000	16 038	15 399	18 338
16 years and over	3 104 051	432 884	441 089	447 402	450 255	449 414	456 223	426 784
18 years and over	2 981 799	414 476	423 324	429 511	432 149	433 310	441 662	407 367
21 years and over	2 776 242	387 488	395 713	392 199	405 998	405 660	412 489	376 695
60 years and over	703 299	98 109	100 368	100 045	113 664	89 609	95 400	106 104
62 years and over	632 266	88 450	90 554	89 951	102 196	79 672	85 223	96 220
Median age	33.0	32.5	33.0	32.3	35.2	33.1	33.6	31.6
Female	2 104 425	301 143	298 677	297 680	299 417	295 460	299 983	312 065
Under 5 years	137 896	21 228	20 067	18 663	17 792	19 485	18 636	22 025
5 to 9 years	143 693	22 202	19 634	19 295	19 295	19 503	18 744	23 311
10 to 14 years	146 561	22 596	20 855	20 664	20 717	19 429	18 100	24 200
15 to 19 years	157 916	22 550	22 016	25 415	21 687	20 710	20 515	25 023
20 to 24 years	154 496	20 533	20 653	25 819	19 150	21 812	24 153	22 376
25 to 34 years	331 670	47 587	47 058	44 019	43 371	50 907	51 800	46 928
35 to 44 years	299 407	42 732	42 823	40 321	41 751	43 167	47 117	41 496
45 to 54 years	218 185	31 061	30 703	30 027	33 587	33 659	31 160	27 988
55 to 64 years	195 933	27 149	26 934	28 001	30 600	27 759	27 069	28 421
65 to 74 years	172 650	24 131	24 644	24 666	27 702	22 163	23 078	26 266
75 to 84 years	110 829	14 820	16 511	15 738	18 329	12 950	14 615	17 866
85 years and over	35 189	4 554	5 409	4 713	5 436	3 916	4 996	6 165
3 and 4 years	55 904	8 596	8 160	7 540	7 263	7 763	7 539	9 043
16 years and over	1 646 864	230 654	232 447	234 345	237 414	233 268	240 997	237 739
18 years and over	1 587 348	221 751	223 888	225 675	228 680	225 416	233 800	228 138
21 years and over	1 484 062	208 043	210 309	207 028	215 892	211 760	218 627	212 403
60 years and over	417 116	57 409	60 017	59 117	66 947	52 176	56 479	64 971
62 years and over	378 582	52 117	54 793	53 616	60 810	46 958	51 007	59 281
Median age	34.4	33.8	34.5	33.8	36.8	34.2	34.6	33.4
Male	1 936 162	276 083	278 550	279 547	277 810	281 767	277 243	265 162
Median age	31.5	31.2	31.3	30.7	33.5	32.0	32.4	29.3
VOTING-AGE PERSONS								
Persons 18 years and over	2 981 799	414 476	423 324	429 511	432 149	433 310	441 662	407 367
Male	1 394 451	192 725	199 436	203 836	203 469	207 894	207 862	179 229
Female	1 587 348	221 751	223 888	225 675	228 680	225 416	233 800	228 138
White	2 273 845	302 569	328 370	324 476	403 510	367 683	400 047	147 190
Black	677 681	105 519	90 516	101 268	25 418	59 187	37 036	258 737
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10 809	3 273	1 235	867	2 050	2 130	801	453
Asian or Pacific Islander	15 529	2 532	2 343	2 231	782	3 594	3 294	753
Other race	3 935	583	860	669	389	716	484	234
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16 689	3 131	3 133	2 398	1 412	3 009	2 298	1 308
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 040 587	577 226	577 227	577 227	577 227	577 227	577 226	577 227
In households	3 948 185	567 083	561 229	559 034	570 886	565 828	559 593	564 532
Householder	1 506 790	209 370	215 137	212 651	220 788	219 452	223 443	205 949
Family householder	1 103 835	155 769	157 277	154 742	168 364	162 918	158 258	146 507
Nonfamily householder	402 955	53 601	57 860	57 909	56 534	56 534	65 185	59 442
Male	165 285	22 612	22 878	24 915	19 017	24 775	26 880	24 208
Living alone	138 220	19 038	19 344	19 830	16 746	20 826	21 483	20 953
Female	237 670	30 989	34 982	32 994	33 407	31 759	38 305	35 234
Living alone	219 858	28 763	32 659	29 585	32 249	29 479	34 252	32 871
Spouse	858 327	117 839	124 141	120 300	140 659	134 030	133 076	88 282
Child	1 274 238	193 124	181 574	176 412	177 335	177 315	166 917	201 561
Grandchild	104 753	17 064	13 042	15 607	10 448	9 834	8 131	30 627
Other relatives	109 468	16 099	14 868	16 598	13 032	12 957	12 502	23 412
Nonrelatives	94 609	13 587	12 467	17 466	8 624	12 240	15 524	14 701
Institutionalized persons	51 583	6 627	10 433	7 980	5 397	5 646	9 012	6 488
Other persons in group quarters	40 819	3 516	5 565	10 213	944	5 753	8 621	6 207
Persons per household	2.62	2.71	2.61	2.63	2.59	2.58	2.50	2.74
Persons per family	3.13	3.21	3.12	3.13	3.03	3.05	3.03	3.35
Persons 65 years and over	522 989	72 728	75 645	74 493	84 828	64 788	69 863	80 644
In households	498 971	69 683	72 498	70 860	80 880	62 267	65 277	77 506
Householder	348 799	48 345	50 907	49 304	56 835	43 134	44 497	55 777
Family householder	158 447	21 054	24 107	22 138	26 224	19 262	19 480	26 182
Living alone	154 191	20 345	23 542	21 532	25 720	18 780	18 974	25 298
Male	30 583	4 404	4 445	4 411	4 750	3 542	3 215	5 816
Female	123 608	15 941	19 097	17 121	20 970	15 238	15 759	19 482
Spouse	109 673	15 591	15 942	15 649	18 721	14 373	15 520	13 877
Other relatives	35 314	4 874	4 984	5 187	4 774	4 218	4 664	6 613
Nonrelatives	5 185	873	665	720	550	542	596	1 239
Institutionalized persons	23 426	2 945	3 123	3 598	3 844	2 461	4 518	2 937
Other persons in group quarters	592	100	24	35	104	60	68	201

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Congressional District	County	Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age											Median age		
				All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over		75 years and over	85 years and over
Alabama	1	The State	4 040 587	283 295	3 104 051	2 981 799	205 557	237 778	1 232 067	419 421	183 677	180 310	522 989	221 771	48 507	33.0	
			577 226	43 527	432 884	414 476	26 988	30 828	174 096	59 284	25 171	25 381	72 728	29 900	6 382	32.5	
			98 280	6 753	75 701	72 747	4 134	4 230	28 578	10 814	4 912	5 200	14 879	5 858	1 160	35.5	
			24 123	1 737	17 760	16 867	1 186	1 288	6 696	2 558	1 063	971	3 105	1 438	313	31.7	
			35 518	2 306	27 281	26 051	1 726	1 788	10 394	3 864	1 688	1 661	4 930	2 230	493	33.9	
			378 643	29 633	282 381	270 610	17 984	21 429	116 996	37 951	15 727	15 868	44 655	18 033	3 878	31.9	
			23 968	1 869	17 557	16 590	1 194	1 202	6 663	2 342	1 026	1 014	3 149	1 454	347	31.4	
			16 694	1 229	12 204	11 611	764	891	4 769	1 755	755	667	2 010	887	191	31.5	
			PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
			11 290	820	8 785	8 477	378	509	4 146	1 298	502	460	1 184	405	92	34.3	
196 278	14 850	149 815	144 214	9 559	12 309	59 934	18 661	8 226	8 625	26 900	11 409	2 618	32.5				
34 311	3 111	23 630	22 324	1 807	1 771	9 375	2 978	1 279	1 285	3 829	1 601	342	28.4				
11 751	772	9 074	8 697	520	596	3 729	1 472	557	569	1 254	442	55	34.0				
17 988	1 435	13 360	12 805	867	944	5 885	2 121	795	712	1 481	516	88	31.8				
577 227	41 495	441 089	423 324	27 611	32 874	177 545	59 360	25 566	24 723	75 645	32 767	7 191	33.0				
Alabama	2	COUNTY	34 222	2 679	25 332	24 124	1 584	1 747	10 621	3 887	1 608	1 305	3 372	1 406	299	31.7	
			25 417	1 885	18 854	17 953	1 115	1 255	7 283	2 334	1 114	1 126	3 726	1 637	334	32.6	
			11 042	948	8 021	7 661	440	576	3 108	955	414	395	1 773	837	175	31.7	
			21 892	1 639	16 073	15 301	948	926	5 787	2 004	943	1 013	3 680	1 754	415	33.5	
			40 240	2 694	31 194	29 913	1 801	2 204	12 336	4 493	1 961	1 808	5 310	2 264	505	34.1	
			14 054	943	10 598	10 136	599	718	3 753	1 341	651	718	2 430	1 125	247	34.5	
			36 478	2 320	28 347	27 241	1 569	1 702	9 954	3 165	1 918	1 882	6 301	2 820	561	36.2	
			13 635	896	10 465	9 991	568	633	3 599	1 367	645	683	2 496	1 128	256	35.9	
			49 210	3 327	37 927	36 418	2 281	2 906	15 941	5 306	2 219	2 023	5 742	2 445	548	32.9	
			23 647	1 516	18 486	17 757	1 092	1 166	6 394	2 685	1 208	1 248	3 964	1 797	359	36.4	
15 374	1 008	11 781	11 273	703	747	4 216	1 593	738	776	2 500	1 121	211	35.4				
81 331	5 985	61 444	58 858	3 548	4 154	25 181	8 601	3 637	3 609	10 128	4 163	850	33.1				
133 457	9 529	103 807	100 212	6 092	7 882	46 074	13 780	5 536	5 316	15 532	6 422	1 493	33.1				
27 595	1 843	21 589	20 729	2 665	2 424	6 933	2 529	1 081	1 065	4 032	1 904	449	29.9				
Alabama	3	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	53 589	3 954	40 496	38 842	2 246	2 722	16 756	5 627	2 302	2 408	6 781	2 757	597	33.3	
			20 123	1 445	15 378	14 733	918	1 152	6 455	2 124	935	829	2 320	926	216	32.8	
			13 220	963	9 832	9 364	565	770	3 906	1 263	563	580	1 831	770	163	32.9	
			120 099	8 786	93 177	90 167	5 134	7 047	42 006	12 027	4 877	4 801	14 275	5 921	1 359	33.1	
			12 922	942	9 899	9 496	609	777	3 769	1 297	594	576	1 874	867	268	32.8	
			19 587	1 458	14 713	14 018	900	912	6 229	2 375	1 023	733	1 846	768	186	32.7	
			13 051	822	10 474	10 103	1 923	1 542	2 985	964	414	418	1 857	920	271	25.7	
			577 227	38 539	447 402	429 511	37 312	40 261	167 123	58 515	26 255	25 552	74 493	31 454	6 559	32.3	
			District 3														
			Alabama	COUNTY	13 057	912	9 721	9 275	634	744	3 692	1 397	555	543	1 710	808	180	32.1
116 034	7 379	90 495			87 056	7 518	7 449	35 248	11 855	5 396	5 213	14 377	5 770	1 168	32.7		
36 876	2 418	28 483			27 244	1 692	2 003	10 128	3 680	1 781	1 741	6 219	2 842	533	34.8		
32 458	2 199	24 807			23 771	1 410	1 700	9 450	3 401	1 656	1 449	4 505	1 987	416	34.0		
13 252	788	10 374			9 934	589	725	3 583	1 486	651	668	2 232	1 094	264	35.7		
12 730	854	9 824			9 418	566	734	3 689	1 498	608	618	1 705	727	176	34.1		
11 063	790	8 544			8 181	523	617	3 107	1 161	579	592	1 602	682	134	34.0		
87 146	5 409	70 156			68 058	10 931	11 763	24 554	7 525	3 083	2 751	7 451	3 095	687	26.2		
24 928	1 794	19 197			18 286	2 601	1 993	4 059	1 959	988	988	3 827	1 723	388	28.9		
19 881	1 272	15 363			14 696	869	1 053	5 453	1 994	986	1 050	3 291	1 462	324	34.9		
46 860	3 536	35 861	34 380	2 148	2 821	13 899	5 050	2 271	2 250	5 941	2 369	465	33.0				
50 009	3 602	38 264	36 499	2 145	2 686	15 747	5 635	2 361	2 307	5 798	2 247	487	33.5				
74 107	5 093	56 155	53 614	3 868	3 992	21 698	7 591	3 529	3 354	9 582	3 941	774	33.0				
38 826	2 493	30 158	28 899	1 798	1 981	10 816	4 083	1 940	2 028	6 253	2 707	563	35.5				

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age														85 years and over	75 years and over	65 years and over	60 to 64 years	55 to 59 years	45 to 54 years	25 to 44 years	21 to 24 years	18 years and over	16 years and over	Under 5 years	All persons
	Age																									
	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age													
District 3—Con.																										
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																										
Alexander City city	14 917	980	11 514	11 043	707	761	4 093	1 477	719	718	2 568	1 192	256	35.0												
Aniston city	26 623	1 866	20 584	19 788	1 054	1 301	7 621	2 500	1 241	1 443	4 628	1 895	383	35.3												
Auburn city	33 830	1 545	29 331	28 827	8 112	8 024	7 511	1 895	737	641	1 907	823	191	22.4												
Jacksonville city	10 283	480	8 776	8 563	1 996	1 584	2 281	361	361	351	1 149	541	127	24.5												
Opelika city	22 122	1 766	16 456	15 965	1 008	1 382	6 981	2 139	1 226	853	2 676	1 208	292	31.5												
Phenix City city	25 312	1 925	19 411	18 649	1 170	1 494	7 371	2 542	1 277	1 298	3 547	1 484	311	33.4												
Saks CDP	663	663	8 401	8 271	521	527	3 435	1 353	608	502	1 125	380	55	34.2												
Sylva city	12 520	873	9 579	9 201	518	600	3 443	1 193	626	669	2 152	922	190	35.5												
Tallapoosa city	18 175	1 229	13 818	13 227	1 166	1 019	5 311	1 751	729	801	2 450	1 084	242	32.4												
Tuskegee city	12 257	800	9 722	9 323	2 033	1 290	2 713	741	344	408	1 794	1 808	202	24.5												
District 4	577 227	36 713	450 255	432 149	26 151	30 369	167 606	65 337	29 022	28 836	84 828	36 445	7 582	35.2												
COUNTY																										
Blount County	39 248	2 648	30 482	29 212	1 780	2 163	11 692	4 713	1 927	1 821	5 116	2 204	408	34.5												
Cherokee County	19 543	1 132	15 471	14 651	1 879	1 028	5 612	2 328	1 080	1 034	2 890	1 141	205	36.3												
Cullman County	67 613	4 463	52 540	50 601	3 103	3 586	19 842	7 566	3 333	3 397	9 774	4 211	878	34.8												
DeKalb County	54 651	3 362	42 511	40 744	2 461	2 813	16 024	6 051	2 756	2 561	8 008	3 524	725	34.9												
Etowah County	99 840	5 973	78 465	75 251	4 555	5 129	28 713	10 737	4 951	5 290	15 876	6 452	1 239	36.0												
Fayette County	17 962	1 099	13 962	13 360	843	1 442	5 009	2 001	855	848	2 930	1 377	284	35.6												
Franklin County	27 814	1 795	21 739	20 910	1 220	1 442	7 835	3 215	1 466	1 429	4 303	1 903	442	35.8												
Lamar County	999	1 795	12 241	11 725	729	793	4 400	1 750	798	785	2 420	1 181	267	35.4												
Lawrence County (pt.)	26 499	1 880	20 316	19 457	1 277	1 635	8 004	3 029	1 227	1 165	3 120	1 296	269	32.5												
Marion County	29 830	1 887	23 449	22 508	1 370	1 635	8 431	3 529	1 481	1 484	4 538	2 089	475	35.7												
Marshall County	70 832	4 583	53 340	53 366	3 087	3 675	21 085	8 197	3 746	3 746	9 951	4 185	870	35.3												
Pickens County (pt.)	17 957	1 258	13 539	12 983	740	856	4 635	1 858	933	933	2 998	1 404	334	34.9												
Walker County	67 670	4 220	52 679	50 560	3 115	3 517	19 900	7 686	3 343	3 253	9 746	4 177	928	35.0												
Winston County	22 053	1 414	17 321	16 621	961	1 214	6 424	2 677	1 126	1 111	3 108	1 301	258	35.5												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																										
Albertville city	14 507	1 011	11 333	10 896	616	807	4 243	1 633	708	689	2 200	928	182	34.9												
Cullman city	13 367	721	10 884	10 545	597	659	3 443	1 424	694	788	2 940	1 421	337	40.3												
Fort Payne city	11 838	743	9 172	8 844	452	616	3 500	1 217	558	638	1 863	835	186	35.0												
Gadsden city	42 523	2 689	33 949	32 708	1 909	2 289	11 216	4 004	2 149	2 519	8 622	3 705	726	37.5												
Jasper city	13 553	794	10 660	10 307	597	504	3 950	1 323	654	693	2 586	1 219	313	37.5												
District 5	577 227	39 965	449 414	433 310	27 650	34 353	187 542	65 640	28 516	24 821	64 788	25 677	5 460	33.1												
COUNTY																										
Colbert County	51 666	3 406	40 555	39 118	2 208	2 741	15 109	6 073	2 738	2 661	7 588	2 932	605	35.7												
Jackson County	47 796	2 986	37 028	35 482	2 167	2 491	14 349	5 811	2 452	2 212	6 000	2 429	457	34.6												
Lauderdale County	79 661	5 096	62 817	60 580	4 184	4 860	23 397	8 882	4 007	3 876	11 374	4 708	1 018	34.7												
Lawrence County (pt.)	5 014	413	3 637	3 417	267	302	1 373	880	190	188	617	250	43	29.5												
Limestone County	54 135	3 691	42 119	40 529	2 479	3 297	17 872	5 995	2 533	2 232	6 121	2 588	557	32.8												
Madison County	238 912	17 462	186 349	180 157	12 219	15 386	83 081	26 958	11 814	9 309	21 390	7 965	1 784	31.9												
Morgan County	100 043	6 911	76 909	74 027	4 126	5 276	32 361	11 441	4 782	4 343	11 698	4 805	996	33.6												
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																										
Athens city	16 901	1 082	13 352	12 901	733	1 002	5 080	1 846	883	768	2 589	1 182	296	35.1												
Decatur city	48 761	3 499	37 449	36 142	1 932	2 583	15 932	5 449	2 302	2 073	5 871	2 415	510	33.5												
Florence city	36 426	2 400	29 062	28 169	2 246	2 636	10 120	3 605	1 750	1 773	6 039	2 645	632	34.5												
Hartselle city	10 795	684	8 287	7 954	457	517	3 277	1 257	530	510	1 406	555	115	34.8												
Huntsville city	159 789	10 562	126 904	122 742	8 724	10 973	53 000	18 715	8 470	6 878	15 982	5 879	1 351	32.6												
Madison city	14 904	1 467	11 318	11 044	388	868	6 888	1 521	535	313	531	209	79	30.0												
Scottdale city	13 786	821	10 892	10 448	608	646	4 081	1 719	747	709	1 938	804	168	36.5												
Sheffield city	10 380	754	8 179	7 924	435	592	2 744	1 053	511	567	2 022	818	144	36.7												
District 6	577 226	38 176	456 223	441 662	29 173	36 695	194 864	60 490	25 040	25 537	69 863	29 193	6 745	33.6												
COUNTY																										
Bibb County (pt.)	3 519	259	2 629	2 508	192	213	1 040	369	154	149	391	185	40	31.3												
Jefferson County (pt.)	393 910	25 184	312 670	302 857	15 796	22 526	133 044	42 402																		

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin							
	Sex		Race				Not of Hispanic origin							
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	4 040 587	1 936 162	2 104 425	2 975 797	1 020 705	16 506	21 797	5 782	24 629	2 960 167	1 017 713	16 221	21 217	640
District 1	577 226	276 083	301 143	403 193	164 448	4 944	3 776	865	4 585	400 000	163 937	4 868	3 691	145
COUNTY														
Baldwin County	98 280	47 741	50 539	84 565	12 640	630	221	224	1 022	83 800	12 592	621	216	29
Clarke County (pt.)	24 123	11 567	12 556	14 145	9 895	44	31	8	85	14 104	9 855	44	31	4
Escambia County	35 518	17 477	18 041	24 326	10 046	1 047	58	41	85	24 227	10 015	1 036	58	13
Mobile County	378 643	179 577	199 066	254 853	117 872	1 940	3 398	580	3 164	252 660	117 509	1 895	3 319	96
Monroe County	23 968	11 577	12 391	14 320	9 372	215	54	7	94	14 251	9 354	215	53	1
Washington County	16 694	8 144	8 550	10 984	4 623	1 068	14	5	51	10 958	4 612	1 057	14	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Daphne city	11 290	5 528	5 762	9 406	1 794	29	47	14	107	9 321	1 786	29	46	1
Mobile city	196 278	91 040	105 238	117 022	76 407	443	1 992	414	2 002	115 685	76 151	425	1 946	69
Prichard city	34 311	15 600	18 711	6 909	27 249	126	12	15	58	6 867	27 189	124	12	6
Sandwich city	11 751	5 774	5 977	10 838	789	101	21	2	58	10 794	782	98	19	1
Tillmans Corner CDP	17 988	8 844	9 144	17 496	245	104	116	27	156	17 370	245	103	113	1
District 2	577 227	278 550	298 677	431 639	139 265	1 692	3 362	1 269	4 765	428 756	138 732	1 647	3 248	79
COUNTY														
Autauga County	34 222	16 653	17 569	27 144	6 845	71	120	42	230	26 997	6 806	71	118	—
Barbour County	25 417	12 085	13 332	14 118	11 194	46	44	15	124	14 054	11 156	40	43	—
Bullock County	11 042	5 335	5 707	3 036	7 986	8	10	2	65	3 011	7 948	8	10	—
Burner County	21 892	10 239	11 653	13 049	8 798	24	19	2	65	13 001	8 783	24	19	6
Coffee County	40 240	19 662	20 578	32 702	6 917	163	317	141	471	32 396	6 903	159	305	—
Concho County	14 054	6 639	7 415	8 063	5 925	43	13	10	82	8 026	5 888	40	13	5
Covington County	36 478	17 245	19 233	31 551	4 777	72	48	30	130	31 460	4 770	70	48	—
Owenshaw County	13 635	6 468	7 167	10 048	3 544	23	11	5	30	10 027	3 542	25	10	1
Trenshaw County	49 633	25 057	24 576	39 365	8 847	239	731	451	1 215	38 690	8 767	235	706	20
Wade County	25 057	12 930	14 665	17 814	9 548	146	68	19	108	17 760	9 513	144	68	5
Elmore County	49 210	24 899	24 311	37 850	11 039	137	129	55	270	37 687	10 995	128	125	5
Geneva County	23 647	11 388	12 259	20 682	2 824	93	15	33	121	20 604	2 817	90	13	2
Henry County	15 374	7 371	8 003	9 116	3 825	31	6	24	92	9 878	3 688	30	5	2
Houston County	81 331	38 632	42 699	61 513	18 954	287	470	107	464	61 233	18 900	283	446	5
Montgomery County (pt.)	133 457	64 047	69 410	104 766	26 672	305	361	333	1 298	103 932	26 576	300	1 319	32
Pike County	27 595	12 930	14 665	17 814	9 548	146	68	19	108	17 760	9 513	144	68	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dorhan city	53 589	25 154	28 435	38 312	14 439	136	424	78	359	38 096	14 599	132	401	2
Enterprise city	20 123	9 718	10 405	15 396	4 945	6	279	120	403	15 140	4 252	57	268	3
Etowah city	6 157	3 157	3 000	3 586	1 556	23	42	14	74	8 541	4 546	18	41	—
Montgomery city (pt.)	120 089	56 942	63 157	96 764	21 534	269	214	318	1 208	95 957	21 464	264	1 176	30
Ozark city	12 922	6 070	6 852	9 521	3 355	48	112	6	193	9 407	3 141	61	106	14
Prattville city	19 587	9 537	10 050	16 454	2 730	48	118	32	153	16 552	2 718	48	116	—
Troy city	13 051	5 977	7 074	8 555	4 404	30	51	11	59	8 517	4 393	29	51	2
District 3	577 227	279 547	297 680	422 187	149 922	1 136	3 008	974	3 422	420 293	149 407	1 113	2 904	88
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	13 057	6 362	6 695	10 178	2 847	12	10	10	35	10 163	2 837	12	10	17
Calhoun County	116 034	56 385	59 649	92 673	21 578	296	869	418	1 282	92 154	21 476	291	814	—
Chambers County	32 876	15 767	17 109	23 575	13 221	41	13	26	127	23 570	13 187	36	12	4
Chilton County	32 458	15 767	16 485	28 647	3 674	63	38	36	116	28 577	3 664	63	37	1
Clay County	12 736	6 363	6 373	11 044	2 166	20	13	6	27	11 027	2 166	20	13	2
Cleburne County	12 736	6 363	6 373	11 044	2 166	20	13	6	38	12 072	2 166	20	13	2
Cosa County	11 063	5 233	5 832	7 242	3 987	34	4	26	18	7 236	3 976	34	4	—
Lee County	87 138	43 215	43 923	64 889	20 407	132	1	134	552	64 572	20 359	128	1	15
Madison County	11 540	5 630	5 910	8 489	3 882	89	27	27	78	8 479	3 871	89	27	2
Randolph County	24 928	11 647	13 281	15 443	21 340	24	21	23	103	15 404	21 290	23	21	5
Russell County	46 860	22 395	24 468	26 136	18 088	97	117	97	53	26 111	18 041	86	111	10
St. Clair County	50 009	25 115	25 115	45 136	17 773	136	177	77	301	45 038	17 723	134	76	7
Tallapoosa County	33 777	16 320	17 457	22 773	9 513	113	113	37	209	22 620	9 513	113	113	37
Tallapoosa County	38 826	18 262	20 564	28 493	10 212	62	37	22	71	28 461	10 187	62	37	8

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 3—Con.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Alexander City city	14 917	6 791	8 126	10 684	4 184	16	27	6	10 678	4 175	16	27	3
Aniston city	26 623	12 111	14 512	14 509	11 801	49	181	83	14 418	11 769	47	175	2
Auburn city	33 830	17 143	16 687	27 016	5 531	60	138	85	26 803	5 521	58	123	11
Jacksonville city	10 283	4 631	5 652	8 280	1 138	21	122	45	8 171	1 798	21	109	1
Opelika city	22 122	10 348	11 774	13 140	8 656	19	289	18	13 111	8 628	19	289	4
Phenix City city	25 312	11 718	13 594	15 044	10 118	42	77	31	14 946	10 094	41	73	4
Saks CDP	11 138	5 427	5 711	9 890	3 026	31	141	50	9 756	1 009	31	141	—
Sylacauga city	12 520	5 751	6 769	9 380	3 071	42	20	7	9 349	3 067	42	20	1
Tallapoosa city	18 175	8 941	9 234	10 407	7 429	31	59	49	10 424	7 300	29	59	8
Tuskegee city	12 257	5 446	6 811	329	11 849	12	57	10	325	11 826	11	55	3
District 4	577 227	277 810	299 417	534 038	38 020	3 541	1 053	575	532 531	37 954	3 506	1 013	35
COUNTY													
Blount County	39 248	19 159	20 089	38 397	521	133	33	164	38 275	519	129	33	6
Cherokee County	19 543	9 607	9 936	18 154	1 291	51	24	23	18 118	1 291	51	24	2
Cullman County	67 613	32 851	34 762	66 744	1 028	134	117	58	66 540	1 359	130	110	2
DeKalb County	54 651	26 377	28 274	52 980	13 799	250	419	98	52 854	13 782	242	76	10
Etowah County	99 840	47 261	52 579	85 274	13 799	250	419	98	85 078	13 782	242	76	10
Fayette County	17 962	8 568	9 394	15 717	2 190	9	19	27	15 666	2 190	9	19	—
Franklin County	27 814	13 294	14 520	26 463	1 249	57	35	10	26 375	1 247	57	34	—
Lamar County	15 715	7 509	8 206	13 805	1 862	24	10	14	13 748	1 862	24	13	1
Lawrence County (pt.)	26 499	13 058	13 441	22 107	2 408	13	10	6	22 036	2 400	1 959	33	2
Madison County	29 830	14 587	15 243	28 759	967	57	35	12	28 708	965	57	35	3
Marshall County	70 832	33 905	36 927	69 361	1 087	231	111	42	69 118	1 086	227	109	2
Pickens County	17 957	8 393	9 564	11 310	6 596	23	27	1	11 281	6 576	23	27	2
Richmond County	67 670	32 484	35 186	63 042	4 405	84	107	32	62 863	4 397	83	101	—
Winston County	22 053	10 757	11 296	21 925	57	42	26	3	21 871	57	42	24	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Albertville city	14 507	6 701	7 806	14 267	182	33	22	3	14 194	182	32	22	—
Cullman city	13 367	6 030	7 337	13 271	27	18	40	11	13 211	27	18	40	—
Fort Payne city	11 838	5 491	6 347	11 077	569	114	46	32	11 054	569	113	46	2
Gadsden city	42 523	19 341	23 182	30 111	11 981	62	314	55	30 031	11 964	57	300	4
Jasper city	13 553	6 190	7 363	11 490	1 978	24	55	6	11 442	1 975	24	55	—
District 5	577 227	281 767	295 460	481 509	85 945	3 540	5 145	1 088	478 517	85 543	3 480	5 041	97
COUNTY													
Calbert County	51 666	24 801	26 865	42 820	8 568	137	93	48	42 701	8 545	135	93	5
Jackson County	47 796	23 071	24 725	44 696	1 968	1 020	90	22	44 531	1 957	1 008	89	3
Lauderdale County	79 661	37 975	41 686	71 560	2 390	165	196	45	71 310	2 377	163	193	5
Lawrence County	5 014	2 444	2 570	2 456	6	159	6	3	2 447	7 106	159	6	—
Limestone County	54 135	27 077	27 058	46 658	7 127	148	158	44	46 468	7 106	144	154	2
Madison County	238 912	117 724	121 188	184 197	48 116	1 601	4 232	766	182 334	47 826	1 564	4 140	64
Morgan County	100 043	48 675	51 368	89 122	10 081	310	370	160	88 726	10 042	307	366	18
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Athens city	16 901	7 925	8 976	13 687	3 041	52	113	8	13 634	3 030	50	110	—
Decatur city	48 781	23 190	25 591	40 180	8 038	132	299	112	39 933	8 002	129	296	15
Florence city	36 426	16 668	19 758	29 922	6 219	98	157	30	29 797	6 202	96	154	4
Hartselle city	10 795	5 136	5 659	10 024	863	53	38	7	9 997	880	53	28	—
Huntsville city	139 793	77 676	82 113	116 065	39 016	816	3 432	460	114 799	38 801	787	3 366	57
Madison city	7 545	3 559	3 986	6 759	1 644	77	400	54	13 040	1 557	75	384	—
Northport city	13 786	6 476	7 310	12 876	2 455	57	51	10	12 812	783	55	50	—
Sheffield city	10 380	4 793	5 587	7 864	2 455	29	24	8	7 835	2 453	29	24	—
District 6	577 226	277 243	299 983	517 777	53 309	1 054	4 408	678	515 327	53 207	1 028	4 349	104
COUNTY													
Bibb County (pt.)	3 519	1 745	1 774	2 874	631	13	1	—	2 870	631	13	1	—
Jefferson County (pt.)	393 010	187 533	205 477	355 687	33 346	264	2 876	424	354 030	33 346	260	2 830	73
Shelby County	48 435	23 358	25 077	40 715	7 718	575	575	84	90 292	7 698	575	575	24
Shelbilloo County (pt.)	81 339	39 330	42 009	68 501	11 574	140	956	168	68 135	11 532	132	945	—

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin						
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 6—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alabaster city	14 732	7 181	7 551	13 032	1 617	30	48	5	12 957	1 617	30	48	—	
Bessemer city	2 422	1 181	1 241	2 405	12	4	—	125	2 404	12	4	—	20	
Birmingham city (pt.)	82 554	39 049	43 505	68 525	12 500	156	1 248	1	68 094	12 481	155	1 228	3	
Center Point CDP	22 658	10 907	11 751	21 648	878	41	69	22	21 567	876	37	68	16	
Forestdale CDP	10 395	4 927	5 468	8 482	1 872	8	28	52	8 461	1 870	8	24	—	
Homewood city	22 922	10 324	12 598	20 630	1 887	48	305	63	20 483	1 885	48	299	4	
Hoover city	39 788	18 823	20 965	37 886	1 318	47	474	2	37 589	1 314	47	468	—	
Hueytown city (pt.)	14 705	7 042	7 663	12 670	1 992	14	27	12	12 646	1 988	14	25	—	
Mountain Brook city	19 810	9 252	10 558	12 475	38	12	128	63	12 437	35	12	128	5	
Northport city (pt.)	15 230	7 055	8 175	12 620	2 548	25	156	26	10 696	185	23	156	1	
Pinson-Clay-Chalkville CDP	10 987	5 418	5 569	10 738	185	16	44	49	29 993	5 483	16	40	15	
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	36 622	17 585	19 037	30 199	5 508	49	773	93	19 060	5 483	49	762	9	
Vestavia Hills city	19 749	9 136	10 613	19 176	223	14	294	42	19 060	223	14	294	—	
	577 227	265 162	312 065	185 454	389 796	599	1 045	333	184 743	388 933	579	971	92	
District 7														
COUNTY														
Choctaw County	16 018	7 593	8 425	8 913	7 077	10	12	6	8 889	7 052	10	10	4	
Clarke County	3 117	1 445	1 672	1 382	1 730	1	4	—	1 377	1 717	1	4	—	
Dallas County	48 130	21 937	26 193	20 121	27 825	41	129	14	20 034	27 768	41	129	7	
Greene County	10 153	4 660	5 493	1 966	8 181	3	—	3	1 966	8 160	3	—	—	
Hale County	15 498	7 235	8 263	6 255	9 214	20	9	—	6 241	9 172	20	8	—	
Jefferson County (pt.)	258 515	116 726	141 789	62 630	195 135	252	346	152	62 428	194 845	244	316	48	
Lowndes County	12 658	5 865	6 793	3 185	9 456	10	4	3	3 177	9 408	9	4	—	
Moreno County	23 084	10 887	12 197	11 314	11 745	11	11	3	11 279	11 707	10	11	2	
Montgomery County (pt.)	75 628	34 511	41 117	14 634	60 640	109	172	73	14 548	60 474	103	158	19	
Perry County	12 759	5 940	6 819	4 503	8 219	16	14	7	4 496	8 196	16	14	1	
Pickens County	2 742	1 267	1 475	692	2 049	1	—	—	692	2 049	1	—	3	
Sumter County	16 174	7 469	8 705	4 759	11 369	6	30	10	4 745	11 313	6	29	1	
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	69 183	33 315	35 868	40 897	27 803	113	308	62	40 666	27 740	109	283	8	
Wilcox County	13 568	6 312	7 256	4 203	9 353	6	6	—	4 185	9 332	6	5	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bessemer city (pt.)	31 075	14 008	17 067	11 467	19 540	33	22	13	11 423	19 524	33	20	—	
Birmingham city (pt.)	183 414	82 388	101 026	27 130	155 777	165	230	112	27 029	155 521	158	203	41	
Fairfield city	12 200	5 378	6 822	3 019	9 152	7	15	7	3 013	9 141	6	15	3	
Hueytown city (pt.)	12 575	276	2 299	534	37	1	3	—	534	37	1	3	—	
Montgomery city (pt.)	67 007	30 143	36 864	9 014	57 683	86	157	67	8 942	57 527	80	143	19	
Northport city (pt.)	2 136	926	1 210	716	1 416	4	4	—	715	1 416	—	4	—	
Selma city	23 755	10 440	13 315	9 739	13 882	22	102	10	9 693	13 865	22	102	5	
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	41 137	19 549	21 588	18 672	22 090	57	270	48	18 515	22 032	55	245	8	

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	65 years and over						
								Total	Female					
The State -----	3 948 185	1 506 790	1 103 835	858 327	201 220	402 955	358 078	154 191	123 608	2.62	3.13	92 402	51 583	40 819
District 1 -----	567 083	209 370	155 769	117 839	31 628	53 601	47 801	20 345	15 941	2.71	3.21	10 143	6 627	3 516
COUNTY														
Baldwin County -----	97 144	37 044	28 142	23 512	3 716	8 902	7 923	3 717	2 874	2.62	3.06	1 136	759	377
Clarke County (pt.) -----	23 818	8 407	6 403	4 948	1 208	2 004	1 888	966	756	2.83	3.35	305	303	—
Escambia County -----	34 154	12 899	9 507	7 258	1 841	3 392	3 128	1 586	1 283	2.65	3.16	1 364	1 364	—
Mobile County -----	371 562	136 899	100 814	73 628	22 877	36 085	31 851	12 548	9 841	2.71	3.23	7 081	3 951	3 130
Monroe County -----	23 801	8 412	6 355	4 845	1 261	2 057	1 915	972	756	2.83	3.35	167	160	7
Washington County -----	16 604	5 709	4 548	3 648	725	1 161	1 096	556	431	2.91	3.35	90	90	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Daphne city -----	11 173	4 411	3 241	2 757	392	1 170	1 009	244	186	2.53	3.00	117	108	9
Mobile city -----	191 063	75 442	50 977	34 888	13 807	24 465	21 442	8 136	6 502	2.53	3.15	5 215	2 584	2 631
Prichard city -----	33 737	11 121	8 585	4 337	3 768	2 536	2 302	1 067	779	3.03	3.54	574	323	251
Soroland city -----	11 751	4 291	3 472	2 943	408	819	739	280	225	2.74	3.09	—	—	—
Tillmons Corner CDP -----	17 988	6 359	5 104	4 165	704	1 255	1 064	340	264	2.83	3.18	—	—	—
District 2 -----	561 229	215 137	157 277	124 141	27 151	57 860	52 003	23 542	19 097	2.61	3.12	15 998	10 433	5 565
COUNTY														
Autauga County -----	34 028	11 826	9 501	7 706	1 437	2 325	2 093	933	746	2.88	3.27	194	173	21
Barbour County -----	24 844	9 218	6 687	4 869	1 518	2 531	2 340	1 218	961	2.70	3.26	573	539	34
Bullock County -----	10 369	3 787	2 712	1 590	979	1 075	1 021	592	458	2.74	3.35	673	673	—
Butler County -----	21 687	7 935	5 825	4 261	1 289	2 110	1 987	1 174	925	2.73	3.29	205	205	—
Coffee County -----	39 788	15 260	11 570	9 546	1 639	3 690	3 315	1 525	1 236	2.61	3.05	452	384	68
Conecuh County -----	13 948	5 259	3 898	2 926	808	1 361	1 302	750	596	2.65	3.18	106	92	14
Covington County -----	36 141	14 444	10 474	8 440	1 629	3 970	3 707	2 078	1 684	2.50	3.01	337	284	53
Crenshaw County -----	13 495	5 262	3 786	2 870	747	1 476	1 407	831	640	2.56	3.12	140	140	—
Dale County -----	47 225	17 574	13 334	10 818	2 052	4 240	3 709	1 428	1 127	2.69	3.15	2 408	306	2 102
Elmore County -----	45 836	16 532	13 000	10 628	1 859	3 532	3 212	1 515	1 194	2.77	3.19	3 374	3 363	11
Genevo County -----	23 523	9 231	6 870	5 696	911	2 361	2 234	1 213	1 008	2.55	3.03	124	124	—
Henry County -----	15 260	5 769	4 320	3 336	779	1 449	1 345	767	609	2.65	3.13	114	103	11
Houston County -----	80 450	30 844	22 628	17 692	4 097	8 216	7 429	3 222	2 616	2.61	3.12	881	738	143
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	128 811	51 882	35 723	28 711	5 801	16 159	14 010	4 864	4 134	2.48	3.05	4 646	3 095	1 551
Pike County -----	25 824	10 314	6 949	5 052	1 606	3 365	2 892	1 432	1 163	2.50	3.11	1 771	214	1 557
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dothan city -----	52 749	20 685	14 672	11 078	3 053	6 013	5 404	2 239	1 833	2.55	3.10	840	710	130
Enterprise city -----	19 938	7 636	5 679	4 559	945	1 957	1 690	674	551	2.61	3.07	185	167	18
Eufaula city -----	12 901	4 898	3 553	2 588	833	1 345	1 232	589	484	2.63	3.17	319	297	22
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	117 071	47 732	32 444	26 046	5 311	15 288	13 260	4 552	3 915	2.45	3.03	3 028	1 793	1 235
Ozark city -----	12 582	4 986	3 489	2 682	681	1 497	1 335	623	497	2.52	3.08	340	286	54
Prattville city -----	19 434	6 825	5 557	4 576	807	1 268	1 144	488	409	2.85	3.21	153	153	—
Troy city -----	11 285	4 684	2 873	1 975	786	1 811	1 452	686	566	2.41	3.10	1 766	213	1 553
District 3 -----	559 034	212 651	154 742	120 300	27 655	57 909	49 415	21 532	17 121	2.63	3.13	18 193	7 980	10 213
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.) -----	12 814	4 526	3 509	2 842	512	1 017	937	509	419	2.83	3.29	243	225	18
Colhoun County -----	111 127	42 983	31 718	25 111	5 346	11 265	9 965	4 215	3 477	2.59	3.06	4 907	954	3 953
Chambers County -----	36 502	13 786	10 219	7 564	2 169	3 567	3 289	1 794	1 429	2.65	3.15	374	363	11
Chilton County -----	32 228	12 114	9 352	7 773	1 218	2 762	2 552	1 358	1 073	2.66	3.09	230	212	18
Clay County -----	13 084	5 003	3 794	3 169	495	1 209	1 153	646	525	2.62	3.09	168	168	—
Cleburne County -----	12 662	4 776	3 748	3 212	386	1 028	955	499	406	2.65	3.05	68	67	1
Coosa County -----	10 907	4 017	3 095	2 469	476	922	855	419	306	2.72	3.17	156	156	—
Lee County -----	82 724	33 097	20 115	15 336	3 675	12 982	8 635	2 001	1 539	2.50	3.11	4 422	703	3 719
Macon County -----	22 611	8 483	5 535	3 119	2 056	2 948	2 482	1 137	855	2.67	3.36	2 317	563	1 754
Randolph County -----	19 671	7 553	5 640	4 532	874	1 913	1 814	1 006	800	2.60	3.09	210	204	6
Russell County -----	46 286	17 499	12 736	9 045	3 053	4 763	4 286	1 825	1 392	2.65	3.17	574	406	168
St. Clair County -----	48 453	17 666	14 094	12 032	1 597	3 572	3 265	1 486	1 194	2.74	3.13	1 556	1 530	26
Tallapoosa County -----	71 728	26 448	20 195	15 589	3 752	6 253	5 782	2 810	2 252	2.71	3.18	2 379	1 854	525
Tolpoooso County -----	38 237	14 700	10 992	8 507	2 046	3 708	3 445	1 827	1 454	2.60	3.08	589	575	14
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alexander City city -----	14 630	5 745	4 152	3 093	913	1 593	1 488	824	683	2.55	3.08	287	287	—
Annisnton city -----	26 160	10 807	7 250	4 916	2 009	3 557	3 298	1 589	1 312	2.42	3.03	463	404	59
Auburn city -----	29 977	13 444	5 530	4 055	1 110	7 914	4 374	513	405	2.23	2.97	3 853	199	3 654
Jacksonville city -----	8 311	3 618	2 017	1 598	339	1 601	1 173	351	291	2.30	3.00	1 972	160	1 812
Opelika city -----	21 659	8 248	5 999	4 185	1 513	2 249	1 982	798	640	2.63	3.14	463	398	65
Phenix City city -----	24 893	9 745	6 842	4 510	1 994	2 903	2 645	1 184	934	2.55	3.12	419	406	13
Soks CDP -----	11 138	4 135	3 305	2 776	402	830	743	287	240	2.69	3.06	—	—	—
Sylcooougo city -----	12 444	4 980	3 495	2 664	701	1 485	1 397	793	685	2.50	3.07	76	64	12
Tallodego city -----	15 902	5 951	4 370	2 972	1 197	1 581	1 466	738	589	2.67	3.20	2 273	1 774	499
Tuskegee city -----	10 275	4 087	2 385	1 155	1 087	1 702	1 330	583	464	2.51	3.30	1 982	228	1 754
District 4 -----	570 886	220 788	168 364	140 659	21 762	52 424	48 995	25 720	20 970	2.59	3.03	6 341	5 397	944
COUNTY														
Blount County -----	39 047	14 644	11 654	10 139	1 160	2 990	2 788	1 500	1 242	2.67	3.05	201	182	19
Cherokee County -----	19 466	7 466	5 860	4 984	666	1 606	1 523</							

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized pers- ons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	65 years and over					
District 5—Con. COUNTY														
Calbert County	51 379	20 096	15 174	12 410	2 276	4 922	4 592	2 291	1 873	2.56	3.01	287	239	48
Jackson County	47 460	18 020	14 041	11 849	1 676	3 979	3 726	1 833	1 496	2.63	3.05	336	170	166
Lauderdale County	78 134	30 905	22 966	19 144	3 113	7 939	7 235	3 414	2 807	2.53	3.00	1 527	633	894
Lawrence County (pt.)	5 007	1 739	1 334	959	317	405	382	201	142	2.88	3.40	7	7	—
Limestone County	52 404	19 685	15 277	12 794	1 935	4 408	4 077	1 791	1 456	2.66	3.09	1 731	1 589	142
Madison County	233 149	91 208	65 475	53 195	9 599	25 733	21 923	5 866	4 758	2.56	3.06	5 763	1 408	4 355
Morgan County	98 295	37 799	28 651	23 679	3 893	9 148	8 370	3 384	2 706	2.60	3.05	1 748	1 600	148
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	16 438	6 662	4 704	3 722	808	1 958	1 857	869	742	2.47	3.04	463	366	97
Decatur city	47 871	19 134	13 674	10 813	2 332	5 460	4 994	1 883	1 546	2.50	3.03	890	848	42
Florence city	35 053	14 910	9 960	7 668	1 977	4 950	4 415	1 993	1 670	2.35	2.94	1 373	506	867
Hartselle city	10 778	4 109	3 180	2 624	455	929	869	440	369	2.62	3.06	17	—	17
Huntsville city	155 401	63 058	42 916	33 558	7 433	20 142	17 101	4 523	3 705	2.46	3.02	4 388	1 318	3 070
Madison city	14 827	5 967	4 242	3 717	402	1 725	1 440	129	99	2.48	2.99	77	77	—
Scottsboro city	13 581	5 481	4 057	3 286	645	1 424	1 347	636	536	2.48	2.95	205	170	35
Sheffield city	10 367	4 326	2 966	2 199	644	1 360	1 267	709	584	2.40	2.97	13	5	8
District 6	559 593	223 443	158 258	133 076	20 052	65 185	55 735	18 974	15 759	2.50	3.03	17 633	9 012	8 621
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	3 519	1 219	969	784	138	250	227	119	99	2.89	3.31	—	—	—
Jefferson County (pt.)	385 092	156 482	110 186	92 478	14 189	46 296	40 376	14 287	11 984	2.46	2.99	7 918	5 744	2 174
Shelby County	97 539	35 985	27 767	24 095	2 862	8 218	7 034	1 886	1 483	2.71	3.14	1 819	582	1 237
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	73 443	29 757	19 336	15 719	2 863	10 421	8 098	2 682	2 193	2.47	3.06	7 896	2 686	5 210
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloabaster city	14 455	4 921	4 154	3 556	486	767	665	214	185	2.94	3.23	277	244	33
Bessemer city (pt.)	2 422	931	758	671	62	173	168	82	71	2.60	2.94	—	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	80 103	38 395	21 073	16 832	3 339	17 322	14 535	3 961	3 320	2.09	2.79	2 451	2 005	446
Center Point COP	22 489	8 518	6 692	5 508	961	1 826	1 585	500	420	2.64	3.02	169	169	—
Forestdale COP	10 395	4 041	3 187	2 742	343	854	797	424	364	2.57	2.96	—	—	—
Homewood city	21 239	10 193	5 629	4 369	1 076	4 564	3 927	1 140	991	2.08	2.81	1 683	118	1 565
Hoover city	39 550	16 064	11 426	9 910	1 233	4 638	3 946	841	712	2.46	2.97	238	238	—
Hueytown city (pt.)	14 510	5 519	4 370	3 629	591	1 149	1 059	536	438	2.63	3.01	195	195	—
Mountain Brook city	19 807	7 868	5 872	5 332	460	1 996	1 838	864	758	2.52	2.99	3	3	—
Northport city	14 705	5 670	4 095	3 218	762	1 575	1 382	541	467	2.59	3.13	525	525	—
Pinson-Clay-Chalkville COP	10 987	3 656	3 119	2 724	308	537	479	152	127	3.01	3.31	—	—	—
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	29 492	13 567	6 830	5 417	1 122	6 737	4 815	1 336	1 112	2.17	2.89	7 130	1 984	5 146
Vestavio Hills city	19 497	7 710	5 721	4 968	639	1 989	1 781	796	698	2.53	3.00	252	252	—
District 7	564 532	205 949	146 507	88 282	50 163	59 442	53 824	25 298	19 482	2.74	3.35	12 695	6 488	6 207
COUNTY														
Choctaw County	15 941	5 747	4 313	3 291	831	1 434	1 370	705	528	2.77	3.32	77	77	—
Clarke County (pt.)	3 117	1 099	789	550	196	310	296	170	132	2.84	3.50	—	—	—
Oak Hills County	47 196	17 033	12 402	7 770	4 038	4 631	4 322	2 163	1 693	2.77	3.36	934	566	368
Greene County	10 083	3 512	2 532	1 475	894	980	917	488	353	2.87	3.50	70	70	—
Hale County	15 232	5 397	3 983	2 679	1 094	1 414	1 319	744	538	2.82	3.40	266	264	2
Jefferson County (pt.)	253 290	94 997	66 387	37 163	25 341	28 610	26 257	12 564	9 797	2.67	3.29	5 225	2 719	2 506
Lowndes County	12 630	4 056	3 143	1 892	1 065	913	850	460	344	3.11	3.65	28	28	—
Morengo County	22 889	8 156	6 088	4 326	1 455	2 068	1 973	1 067	834	2.81	3.37	195	189	6
Montgomery County (pt.)	72 767	25 291	17 850	9 262	7 453	7 441	6 568	2 745	2 052	2.88	3.52	2 861	1 181	1 680
Perry County	12 145	4 201	3 102	1 994	945	1 099	1 049	605	468	2.89	3.50	614	138	476
Pickens County (pt.)	2 717	903	696	449	201	207	199	108	70	3.01	3.51	25	16	9
Sumter County	15 434	5 545	3 914	2 417	1 286	1 631	1 475	778	590	2.78	3.42	740	142	598
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	67 736	25 597	18 019	12 934	4 331	7 578	6 174	2 113	1 620	2.65	3.20	1 447	888	559
Wilcox County	13 355	4 415	3 289	2 080	1 033	1 126	1 055	588	463	3.02	3.64	213	210	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bessemer city (pt.)	30 579	11 653	8 091	4 691	2 934	3 562	3 326	1 800	1 408	2.62	3.26	496	414	82
Birmingham city (pt.)	179 263	67 042	46 111	23 650	19 593	20 931	19 077	8 784	6 771	2.67	3.32	4 151	1 961	2 190
Fairfield city	11 836	4 568	3 248	2 066	1 034	1 320	1 241	606	498	2.59	3.17	364	209	155
Hueytown city (pt.)	575	235	172	142	25	63	55	28	23	2.45	2.91	—	—	—
Montgomery city (pt.)	64 336	22 236	15 542	7 423	7 093	6 694	5 895	2 427	1 824	2.89	3.56	2 671	991	1 680
Northport city (pt.)	2 136	849	561	302	226	288	261	114	92	2.52	3.18	—	—	—
Selma city	23 038	8 731	6 015	3 549	2 196	2 716	2 561	1 370	1 097	2.64	3.30	717	351	366
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	39 702	15 900	10 104	6 487	3 158	5 796	4 584	1 419	1 098	2.50	3.16	1 435	888	547

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Land area		Persons per—	
	All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile		All persons	Square kilo- meters Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State	4 040 587	131 443.1 50 750.2	30.7	79.6	District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.				
District 1	577 226	17 574.3 6 785.4	32.8	85.1	Lamar County	15 715	1 566.7 604.9	10.0	26.0
COUNTY					Lawrence County (pt.)	26 499	1 509.2 582.7	17.6	45.5
Baldwin County	98 280	4 135.0 1 596.5	23.8	61.6	Morion County	29 830	1 920.4 741.5	15.5	40.2
Clarke County (pt.)	24 123	2 334.6 901.4	10.3	26.8	Marshall County	70 832	1 468.8 567.1	48.2	124.9
Escambia County	35 518	2 454.0 947.5	14.5	37.5	Pickens County (pt.)	17 957	1 866.2 720.5	9.6	24.9
Mobile County	378 643	3 194.4 1 233.4	118.5	307.0	Walker County	67 670	2 057.6 794.5	32.9	85.2
Monroe County	23 968	2 657.3 1 026.0	9.0	23.4	Winston County	22 053	1 591.5 614.5	13.9	35.9
Washington County	16 694	2 799.1 1 080.7	6.0	15.4	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					Albertville city	14 507	66.1 25.5	219.5	568.9
Daphne city	11 290	28.6 11.0	394.8	1 026.4	Cullman city	13 367	40.5 15.6	330.0	856.9
Mobile city	196 278	305.7 118.0	642.1	1 663.4	Fort Payne city	11 838	139.9 54.0	84.6	219.2
Prichard city	34 311	65.8 25.4	521.4	1 350.8	Gadsden city	42 523	92.1 35.5	461.7	1 197.8
Saraland city	11 751	29.5 11.4	398.3	1 030.8	Jasper city	13 553	59.3 22.9	228.5	591.8
Tillmans Corner COP	17 988	54.9 21.2	327.7	848.5	District 5	577 227	11 419.1 4 408.9	50.5	130.9
District 2	577 227	26 241.4 10 131.8	22.0	57.0	COUNTY				
COUNTY					Calbert County	51 666	1 539.9 594.6	33.6	86.9
Aurougo County	34 222	1 543.7 596.0	22.2	57.4	Jackson County	47 796	2 794.1 1 078.8	17.1	44.3
Bartow County	25 417	2 292.1 885.0	11.1	28.7	Lauderdale County	79 661	1 734.1 669.5	45.9	119.0
Bulllock County	11 042	1 618.9 625.1	6.8	17.7	Lawrence County (pt.)	5 014	286.8 110.7	17.5	45.3
Butler County	21 892	2 012.3 776.9	10.9	28.2	Limestone County	54 135	1 471.4 568.1	36.8	95.3
Coffee County	40 240	1 759.1 679.2	22.9	59.2	Madison County	238 912	2 084.8 805.0	114.6	296.8
Conecuh County	14 054	2 203.8 850.9	6.4	16.5	Morgan County	100 043	1 508.0 582.2	66.3	171.8
Covington County	36 478	2 679.9 1 034.7	13.6	35.3	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
Crenshaw County	13 635	1 578.9 609.6	8.6	22.4	Athens city	16 901	77.6 30.0	217.8	563.4
Oale County	49 633	1 453.3 561.1	34.2	88.5	Oscar city	48 761	122.3 47.2	398.7	1 033.1
Elmore County	49 210	1 609.9 621.6	30.6	79.2	Florence city	36 426	60.9 23.5	598.1	1 550.0
Geneva County	23 647	1 492.8 576.4	15.8	41.0	Hartselle city	10 795	32.6 12.6	331.1	856.7
Henny County	15 374	1 455.5 562.0	10.6	27.4	Huntsville city	159 789	425.8 164.4	375.3	972.0
Houston County	81 331	1 503.3 580.4	54.1	140.1	Madison city	14 904	51.8 20.0	287.7	745.2
Montgomery County (pt.)	133 457	1 299.8 501.9	102.7	265.9	Scottsboro city	13 786	120.3 46.5	114.6	296.5
Pike County	27 595	1 738.1 671.1	15.9	41.1	Sheffield city	10 380	17.0 6.6	610.6	1 572.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					District 6	577 226	7 371.8 2 846.2	78.3	202.8
Oathon city	53 589	206.4 79.7	259.6	672.4	COUNTY				
Enterprise city	20 123	80.4 31.0	250.3	649.1	Bibb County (pt.)	3 519	399.1 154.1	8.8	22.8
Eufaula city	13 220	153.9 59.4	85.9	222.6	Jefferson County (pt.)	393 010	2 446.9 944.8	160.6	416.0
Montgomery city (pt.)	120 099	212.5 82.0	565.2	1 464.6	Shelby County	99 358	2 058.8 794.9	48.3	125.0
Ozark city	12 922	42.9 16.6	301.2	778.4	Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	81 339	2 467.0 952.5	33.0	85.4
Prattville city	19 587	47.6 18.4	411.5	1 064.5	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
Troy city	13 051	61.2 23.6	213.3	553.0	Alabaster city	14 732	48.8 18.8	301.9	783.6
District 3	577 227	22 583.0 8 719.3	25.6	66.2	Bessemer city (pt.)	2 422	34.7 13.4	69.8	180.7
COUNTY					Birmingham city (pt.)	82 554	204.8 79.1	403.1	1 043.7
Bibb County (pt.)	13 057	1 212.8 468.3	10.8	27.9	Center Point COP	22 658	22.0 8.5	1 029.9	2 665.6
Calhoun County	116 034	1 576.0 608.5	73.6	190.7	Forestdale COP	10 395	20.8 8.0	499.8	1 299.4
Chambers County	36 876	1 547.3 597.4	23.8	61.7	Homewood city	22 922	19.1 7.4	1 200.1	3 097.6
Chilton County	32 458	1 797.6 694.1	18.1	46.8	Hoover city	39 788	61.8 23.8	643.8	1 671.8
Clay County	13 252	1 567.3 605.1	8.5	21.9	Hueytown city (pt.)	14 705	21.2 8.2	693.6	1 793.3
Cleburne County	12 730	1 450.9 560.2	8.8	22.7	Mountain Brook city	19 810	30.1 11.6	658.1	1 707.8
Coosa County	11 063	1 690.0 652.5	6.5	17.0	Northport city (pt.)	15 230	24.9 9.6	611.6	1 586.5
Lee County	87 146	1 576.8 608.8	55.3	143.1	Pinson-Clay-Chalkville COP	10 987	29.4 11.3	373.7	972.3
Macon County	24 928	1 581.4 610.6	15.8	40.8	Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	36 622	70.2 27.1	521.7	1 351.4
Randolph County	19 881	1 505.0 581.1	13.2	34.2	Vestavia Hills city	19 749	22.9 8.8	862.4	2 244.2
Russell County	46 860	1 660.5 641.1	28.2	73.1	District 7	577 227	22 582.8 8 719.2	25.6	66.2
St. Clair County	50 009	1 642.0 634.0	30.5	78.9	COUNTY				
Talladega County	74 107	1 915.6 739.6	38.7	100.2	Choctaw County	16 018	2 366.2 913.6	6.8	17.5
Tallapoosa County	38 826	1 859.7 718.0	20.9	54.1	Clarke County (pt.)	3 117	873.1 337.1	3.6	9.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					Oallis County	48 130	2 540.3 980.8	18.9	49.1
Alexander City city	14 917	100.6 38.8	148.3	384.5	Greene County	10 153	1 673.0 646.0	6.1	15.7
Anniston city	26 623	52.3 20.2	509.0	1 318.0	Hale County	15 498	1 667.4 643.8	9.3	24.1
Auburn city	33 830	84.2 32.5	401.8	1 040.9	Jefferson County (pt.)	258 515	434.9 167.9	594.4	1 539.7
Jacksonville city	10 283	17.4 6.7	591.0	1 534.8	Lowndes County	12 658	1 859.6 718.0	6.8	17.6
Opelika city	22 122	116.5 45.0	189.9	491.6	Morengo County	23 084	2 530.7 977.1	9.1	23.6
Phenix City city	25 312	52.8 20.4	479.4	1 240.8	Montgomery County (pt.)	75 628	745.9 288.0	101.4	262.6
Saks COP	11 138	31.8 12.3	350.3	905.5	Perry County	12 759	1 863.6 719.5	6.8	17.7
Syllogougo city	12 520	46.2 17.8	271.0	703.4	Pickens County (pt.)	2 742	416.8 160.9	6.6	17.0
Talladega city	18 175	56.5 21.8	321.7	833.7	Sumter County	16 174	2 343.9 905.0	6.9	17.9
Tuskegee city	12 257	39.4 15.2	311.1	806.4	Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	69 183	965.5 372.8	71.7	185.6
District 4	577 227	23 670.7 9 139.3	24.4	63.2	Wilcox County	13 568	2 301.9 888.8	5.9	15.3
COUNTY					PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION				
Blount County	39 248	1 672.3 645.7	23.5	60.8	Bessemer city (pt.)	31 075	65.5 25.3	474.4	1 228.3
Cherokee County	19 543	1 432.7 553.2	13.6	35.3	Birmingham city (pt.)	183 414	179.8 69.4	1 020.1	2 642.9
Cullman County	67 613	1 912.7 738.5	35.3	91.6	Fairfield city	12 200	8.7 3.4	402.3	3 588.2
Oakb County	54 651	2 015.0 778.0	27.1	70.2	Hueytown city (pt.)	575	1.2 .5	479.2	1 150.0
Etowah County	17 862	1 385.2 534.8	72.1	186.7	Montgomery city (pt.)	67 007	137.1 52.9	488.7	1 266.7
Fayette County	17 960	1 626.0 627.8	11.0	28.6	Northport city (pt.)	2 136	2.4 .9	890.0	2 373.3
Franklin County	27 814	1 646.4 635.7	16.9	43.8	Selma city	23 755	36.0 13.9	659.9	1 709.0
					Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	41 137	51.8 20.0	794.2	2 056.9

Table 6. **Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
District 1	577 226	4 944	2 522	370	3 462	3 273	262	295	1 589	475	166	141	345	28.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas	212	149	77	20	98	94	9	10	37	7	4	4	23	25.2
Poarch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.)	212	149	77	20	98	94	9	10	37	7	4	4	23	25.2
District 2	577 227	1 692	800	98	1 299	1 235	103	103	588	213	83	59	86	31.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poarch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
HOUSING UNITS								
All housing units.....	1 670 379	242 227	238 839	238 911	243 265	236 764	238 873	231 500
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 506 790	209 370	215 137	212 651	220 788	219 452	223 443	205 949
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 061 897	148 501	151 664	152 896	170 103	154 485	155 750	128 498
White.....	864 934	116 071	125 052	122 627	161 171	138 396	145 914	55 703
Black.....	190 183	30 731	25 716	29 665	7 983	14 562	9 023	72 503
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3 667	1 174	385	255	780	692	255	126
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 524	411	385	263	113	729	500	123
Other race.....	589	114	126	86	56	106	58	43
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3 836	876	652	393	381	703	502	329
Renter-occupied housing units.....	444 893	60 869	63 473	59 755	50 685	64 967	67 693	77 451
White.....	294 329	37 909	43 641	39 947	45 180	50 144	57 706	19 802
Black.....	144 330	21 837	19 062	18 880	5 047	13 547	8 635	57 322
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 621	430	199	170	228	321	163	110
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3 553	564	348	578	127	748	1 028	160
Other race.....	1 060	129	223	180	103	207	161	57
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3 537	595	692	480	253	655	577	285
ROOMS								
All housing units.....	1 670 379	242 227	238 839	238 911	243 265	236 764	238 873	231 500
1 or 2 rooms.....	46 644	8 361	6 387	7 273	4 071	6 864	7 032	6 656
3 or 4 rooms.....	451 814	64 579	61 885	70 442	66 051	60 246	56 330	72 281
5 or 6 rooms.....	783 492	111 726	113 326	114 099	124 815	109 601	102 835	107 090
7 or 8 rooms.....	300 887	45 954	45 074	37 234	38 454	45 263	52 200	36 708
9 or more rooms.....	87 542	11 607	12 167	9 863	9 874	14 790	20 476	8 765
PERSONS PER ROOM								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 061 897	148 501	151 664	152 896	170 103	154 485	155 750	128 498
1.00 or less.....	1 035 218	143 666	147 511	148 487	166 926	151 951	153 957	122 720
1.01 to 1.50.....	20 659	3 648	3 114	3 406	2 664	2 031	1 499	4 297
1.51 or more.....	6 020	1 187	1 039	1 003	513	503	294	1 481
Mean.....	.45	.46	.44	.47	.46	.43	.42	.47
Renter-occupied housing units.....	444 893	60 869	63 473	59 755	50 685	64 967	67 693	77 451
1.00 or less.....	418 645	56 425	59 679	56 077	48 473	62 088	65 868	70 035
1.01 to 1.50.....	18 482	3 013	2 619	2 675	1 750	2 063	1 278	5 084
1.51 or more.....	7 766	1 431	1 175	1 003	462	816	547	2 332
Mean.....	.55	.57	.55	.57	.53	.54	.48	.61
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	163 589	32 857	23 702	26 260	22 477	17 312	15 430	25 551
For sale only.....	19 845	3 165	2 906	2 708	2 621	2 729	2 605	3 111
For rent.....	45 871	6 876	6 916	6 147	4 683	6 468	5 787	8 994
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	16 058	2 714	2 077	2 831	1 983	1 605	1 576	3 272
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	35 609	12 708	4 038	6 508	5 635	2 014	2 419	2 287
For migrant workers.....	295	82	60	57	29	21	7	39
Other vacant.....	45 911	7 312	7 705	8 009	7 526	4 475	3 036	7 848
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
All housing units.....	1 670 379	242 227	238 839	238 911	243 265	236 764	238 873	231 500
1, detached.....	1 133 927	167 306	163 908	157 025	172 962	163 887	156 026	152 813
1, attached.....	31 943	3 938	5 584	3 131	2 313	4 347	6 190	6 440
2.....	42 295	5 375	6 373	6 681	6 086	5 690	3 202	8 888
3 or 4.....	53 809	7 997	8 090	5 795	4 601	9 467	6 876	10 763
5 to 9.....	66 413	9 803	9 747	6 683	4 688	11 921	12 052	11 519
10 to 19.....	53 728	6 107	4 072	4 696	2 661	8 395	17 803	9 994
20 to 49.....	28 255	4 419	2 341	2 826	661	3 898	10 698	3 412
50 or more.....	20 479	6 329	1 536	1 698	853	2 711	4 912	2 440
Mobile home or trailer.....	224 307	28 443	35 193	48 392	46 298	24 395	19 454	22 132
Other.....	15 223	2 510	1 995	1 984	2 142	1 833	1 660	3 099
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	753 827	111 683	106 016	95 729	101 264	116 212	125 967	96 956
Less than \$20,000.....	63 340	8 451	10 036	11 283	13 082	5 038	3 455	11 995
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	173 153	25 629	23 268	26 018	32 300	18 440	12 467	35 031
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	197 526	31 735	26 916	25 678	27 894	29 929	26 879	28 495
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	115 430	18 212	16 435	13 974	12 750	20 257	23 137	10 665
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	105 142	14 705	15 523	10 873	9 248	21 513	26 141	7 139
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	62 459	7 961	9 145	5 480	4 175	13 990	18 995	2 713
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	20 129	2 666	1 516	1 516	1 124	4 331	7 392	570
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	7 287	1 007	943	455	353	1 356	3 029	144
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3 977	603	515	229	149	677	1 736	67
\$300,000 or more.....	5 384	850	569	223	189	681	2 736	136
Median (dollars).....	53 700	53 000	54 200	47 400	43 000	63 500	73 100	40 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	425 175	58 949	60 690	56 441	45 683	62 405	66 514	74 493
Less than \$150.....	108 541	14 416	15 498	16 480	16 528	10 782	5 337	29 500
\$150 to \$199.....	54 140	6 871	7 511	8 967	8 263	6 055	4 793	11 680
\$200 to \$249.....	51 682	9 173	6 183	7 308	6 035	6 956	6 780	9 247
\$250 to \$299.....	54 020	8 788	5 887	6 848	4 337	9 731	9 871	8 558
\$300 to \$399.....	72 702	9 281	11 755	6 712	3 057	13 798	20 221	7 878
\$400 to \$599.....	37 839	3 679	3 210	3 210	722	8 657	13 652	1 339
\$600 to \$749.....	4 846	478	905	624	55	1 081	1 593	110
\$750 to \$999.....	1 594	199	384	90	24	386	487	24
\$1,000 or more.....	815	167	93	19	23	163	329	21
No cash rent.....	38 996	5 897	5 894	6 183	6 639	4 796	3 451	6 136
Median (dollars).....	229	229	235	198	168	276	322	170

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Units in structure							Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
	Total	1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State.....	1 670 379	1 133 927	31 943	96 104	66 413	102 462	239 530	5.5	1 506 790	52 927	163 589	35 609	1.8	9.3
District 1	242 227	167 306	3 938	13 372	9 803	16 855	30 953	5.4	209 370	9 279	32 857	12 708	2.1	10.1
COUNTY														
Baldwin County	50 933	31 496	882	1 960	1 130	6 118	9 347	5.2	37 044	1 401	13 889	10 652	2.2	10.4
Clarke County (pt.)	9 460	6 856	69	187	162	151	2 035	5.6	8 407	521	1 053	217	1.0	12.2
Escambia County	14 356	10 347	155	619	251	223	2 761	5.5	12 899	495	1 457	140	1.6	10.6
Mobile County	151 220	107 031	2 678	10 311	8 066	10 191	12 943	5.5	136 899	5 961	14 321	1 083	2.3	10.1
Monroe County	9 633	6 802	124	257	166	170	2 114	5.4	8 412	559	1 221	376	1.5	7.5
Washington County	6 625	4 774	30	38	28	2	1 753	5.4	5 709	342	916	240	.7	8.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Daphne city	4 874	3 342	241	401	474	202	214	5.7	4 411	80	463	68	3.3	11.6
Mobile city	82 817	55 953	1 820	6 965	6 906	9 352	1 821	5.5	75 442	2 947	7 375	176	2.8	9.3
Prichard city	13 037	9 277	516	2 188	346	166	544	5.2	11 121	918	1 916	17	2.0	13.4
Saraland city	4 494	3 563	29	124	210	224	344	5.7	4 291	88	203	4	1.3	5.6
Tillmans Corner CDP	6 898	4 843	33	154	339	155	1 374	5.5	6 359	215	539	13	2.0	13.5
District 2	238 839	163 908	5 584	14 463	9 747	7 949	37 188	5.5	215 137	7 947	23 702	4 038	1.9	9.8
COUNTY														
Autauga County	12 732	9 140	121	259	167	108	2 937	5.7	11 826	467	906	78	1.4	7.4
Barbour County	10 705	6 762	112	715	343	93	2 680	5.2	9 218	585	1 487	485	2.3	8.0
Bullock County	4 458	2 871	96	205	33	34	1 219	5.2	3 787	290	671	77	1.8	8.8
Butler County	8 745	6 100	130	568	170	52	1 725	5.4	7 935	534	810	93	2.1	6.8
Coffee County	16 951	12 383	190	1 191	662	269	2 256	5.6	15 260	433	1 691	95	2.1	13.8
Conecuh County	6 207	4 478	75	207	44	37	1 366	5.4	5 259	266	948	121	2.1	9.7
Crenshaw County	16 178	12 364	119	640	248	153	2 654	5.4	14 444	439	1 734	365	1.3	8.8
Creshow County	5 938	4 121	63	349	11	11	1 383	5.2	5 262	274	676	84	1.3	12.3
Oale County	19 432	11 374	1 588	1 663	485	570	3 752	5.3	17 574	625	1 858	89	2.2	12.4
Elmore County	19 497	14 726	163	504	227	250	3 627	5.6	16 532	721	2 965	1 372	2.0	8.0
Geneva County	10 416	7 670	106	420	81	37	2 102	5.4	9 231	295	1 185	59	1.4	10.0
Henry County	7 056	4 959	67	249	39	88	1 654	5.3	5 769	299	1 287	744	1.8	4.9
Houston County	33 196	23 002	446	2 570	1 508	1 297	4 373	5.4	30 844	1 121	2 352	116	1.9	7.9
Montgomery County (pt.)	55 822	36 934	2 149	4 057	5 222	4 713	2 747	5.8	51 882	1 141	3 940	132	2.1	9.8
Pike County	11 506	7 024	159	866	507	237	2 713	5.1	10 314	457	1 192	128	1.4	13.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dathon city	22 190	15 300	374	2 301	1 441	1 279	1 495	5.5	20 685	707	1 505	68	2.2	7.6
Enterprise city	8 466	6 217	123	932	537	224	433	5.6	7 636	191	830	13	3.0	14.6
Eufaula city	5 457	3 502	62	617	306	81	889	5.3	4 898	227	559	102	2.8	8.6
Montgomery city (pt.)	51 261	33 391	2 105	4 045	5 212	4 595	1 913	5.7	47 732	965	3 529	102	2.0	9.8
Ozark city	5 621	3 965	94	826	233	230	273	5.3	4 986	150	635	22	3.7	16.1
Prattville city	7 184	5 890	93	234	64	97	806	6.0	6 825	174	359	6	1.8	6.1
Troy city	5 150	3 164	110	676	474	226	500	5.2	4 684	172	466	6	1.4	12.2
District 3	238 911	157 025	3 131	12 476	6 683	9 220	50 376	5.3	212 651	8 087	26 260	6 508	1.7	9.3
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	5 042	3 355	51	127	60	90	1 359	5.3	4 526	236	516	63	1.5	6.5
Colhoun County	46 753	33 136	805	2 275	1 392	2 040	7 105	5.5	42 983	997	3 770	131	1.8	10.6
Chombers County	14 910	11 427	149	770	189	79	2 296	5.4	13 786	636	1 124	89	1.6	8.1
Chilton County	13 883	9 917	118	333	120	59	3 336	5.4	12 114	391	1 769	730	1.7	7.7
Cloy County	5 608	3 941	49	437	17	22	1 142	5.3	5 003	182	605	124	1.4	3.8
Cleburne County	5 232	3 542	24	134	53	10	1 469	5.4	4 776	129	456	63	.8	5.5
Coosa County	5 113	3 627	51	42	9	11	1 373	5.2	4 017	176	1 096	606	1.5	11.2
Lee County	36 636	17 469	644	2 957	1 613	5 038	8 915	5.0	33 097	1 268	3 539	346	2.7	7.8
Macon County	9 818	6 649	196	703	354	262	1 654	5.3	8 483	627	1 335	55	1.9	12.5
Randolph County	8 728	6 595	74	270	91	71	1 627	5.4	7 553	271	1 175	320	1.7	9.7
Russell County	19 633	12 196	215	1 242	1 545	629	3 806	5.1	17 499	883	2 134	99	1.6	11.3
St. Clair County	20 382	12 614	194	397	287	145	6 745	5.4	17 666	585	2 716	1 372	1.5	8.1
Tallodega County	29 861	19 782	373	1 886	751	494	6 575	5.4	26 448	1 130	3 413	1 063	1.6	10.1
Tollopoo County	17 312	12 775	188	903	202	270	2 974	5.3	14 700	576	2 612	1 447	1.4	9.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alexander City city	6 170	4 429	93	628	174	256	590	5.4	5 745	211	425	78	1.4	7.2
Annisston city	12 100	8 960	335	901	727	868	309	5.6	10 807	310	1 293	33	2.8	11.1
Auburn city	14 673	4 986	395	1 732	1 157	4 609	1 794	4.5	13 444	403	1 229	39	2.2	7.1
Jacksonville city	3 920	2 367	23	382	214	655	279	5.2	3 618	71	302	9	1.3	8.5
Opelika city	8 956	5 291	203	1 041	427	349	1 645	5.3	8 248	413	708	9	3.6	7.4
Phenix City city	10 813	7 012	160	1 154	1 528	607	352	5.1	9 745	461	1 068	22	1.6	10.6
Saks CDP	4 390	3 499	52	74	13	120	632	5.8	4 135	72	255	4	1.4	7.1
Sylcoago city	5 422	3 746	82	745	362	139	348	5.4	4 980	190	442	12	2.2	9.6
Tallodega city	6 463	4 360	152	733	299	321	598	5.4	5 951	292	512	7	1.5	9.3
Tuskegee city	4 713	3 028	161	671	349	255	249	5.2	4 087	267	626	5	2.0	10.2
District 4	243 265	172 962	2 313	10 687	4 688	4 175	48 440	5.4	220 788	5 389	22 477	5 635	1.5	8.5
COUNTY														
Blount County	15 790	10 936	107	433	105	145	4 064	5.4	14 644	387	1 146	163	.9	6.7
Cherokee County	9 379	6 111	51	239	84	5	2 889	5.3	7 466	215	1 913	1 350	1.0	8.4
Cullman County	28 369	20 035	264	886	511	624	6 049	5.4	25 605	614	2 764	981	1.8	6.7
OeKolb County	22 939	17 018	208	891	270	201	4 351	5.4	20 968	466	1 971	274	1.4	9.0
Etowah County	41 787	31 606	548	2 2										

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recre- ational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 5—Con. COUNTY														
Colbert County	21 812	16 869	202	1 463	539	255	2 484	5.6	20 096	409	1 716	355	1.4	7.3
Jackson County	19 768	13 930	176	665	468	322	4 207	5.3	18 020	491	1 748	352	1.5	8.2
Louderdale County	33 522	25 092	407	1 941	1 192	1 606	3 284	5.6	30 905	517	2 617	471	1.4	6.8
Lawrence County (pt.)	1 933	1 247	16	74	58	23	515	5.3	1 739	121	1 194	107	.5	5.7
Limestone County	21 455	15 626	138	777	542	718	3 654	5.4	19 685	531	1 770	366	1.3	11.1
Madison County	97 855	63 023	2 567	7 896	7 457	9 729	7 183	5.6	91 208	2 497	6 647	270	2.2	9.5
Morgan County	40 419	28 100	841	2 561	1 665	2 351	4 901	5.6	37 799	847	2 620	93	1.7	9.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	7 271	5 210	69	537	466	703	286	5.4	6 662	173	609	32	1.8	12.4
Decatur city	20 640	13 896	694	2 069	1 437	2 244	300	5.6	19 134	385	1 506	38	2.2	10.1
Florence city	15 913	10 957	265	1 735	1 106	1 544	306	5.5	14 910	224	1 003	33	1.8	6.8
Hartselle city	4 349	3 527	44	350	213	83	132	5.7	4 109	66	240	6	1.7	8.6
Huntsville city	67 827	42 419	1 740	6 499	6 573	8 623	1 973	5.6	63 058	1 726	4 769	171	2.1	9.9
Madison city	6 616	3 674	442	635	688	1 094	83	5.6	5 967	105	649	13	4.7	10.8
Scottsboro city	5 909	4 215	75	421	358	239	601	5.4	5 481	115	428	63	1.6	6.8
Sheffield city	4 709	3 605	68	710	102	106	118	5.6	4 326	98	383	9	1.8	10.3
District 6	238 873	156 026	6 190	10 078	12 052	33 413	21 114	5.8	223 443	3 618	15 430	2 419	1.6	7.9
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	1 362	915	8	9	2	—	428	5.3	1 219	61	143	15	2.0	6.3
Jefferson County (pt.)	166 668	111 507	4 431	6 724	8 871	25 459	9 676	5.8	156 482	2 017	10 186	1 045	1.7	8.5
Shelby County	39 201	24 666	1 150	1 141	1 746	3 507	6 991	5.9	35 985	746	3 216	1 123	1.5	8.4
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	31 642	18 938	601	2 204	1 433	4 447	4 019	5.3	29 757	794	1 885	236	1.2	5.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alobaster city	5 144	3 897	75	173	192	144	663	6.1	4 921	108	223	6	1.2	7.9
Bessemer city (pt.)	980	833	7	2	—	—	138	5.7	931	16	49	—	1.8	3.7
Birmingham city (pt.)	41 778	21 976	843	2 119	3 124	13 107	609	5.2	38 395	542	3 383	80	2.5	10.0
Center Point COP	9 081	6 304	185	479	755	1 291	67	5.8	8 518	89	563	6	2.1	11.8
Forestdale COP	4 160	3 751	25	70	94	102	118	6.4	4 041	21	119	3	1.4	2.4
Homewood city	10 731	5 517	319	985	1 134	2 697	79	5.5	10 193	78	538	10	2.5	5.4
Hoover city	17 038	9 285	925	544	1 662	4 534	88	6.2	16 064	119	974	38	1.9	8.9
Hueytown city (pt.)	5 721	4 947	44	44	45	287	354	5.8	5 519	78	202	3	1.2	5.2
Mountain Brook city	8 127	6 471	261	457	310	573	55	7.7	7 868	4	259	14	1.6	3.8
Northport city (pt.)	5 882	3 609	92	622	508	643	408	5.6	5 670	130	212	9	1.2	2.7
Pinson-Clay-Chokville COP	3 807	3 015	119	45	83	71	474	5.9	3 656	55	151	2	1.6	9.3
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	14 371	7 614	378	1 465	900	3 759	255	5.1	13 567	315	804	57	1.8	5.2
Vestavia Hills city	8 034	5 425	463	617	674	810	45	7.0	7 710	37	324	7	1.9	6.4
District 7	231 500	152 813	6 440	19 651	11 519	15 846	25 231	5.3	205 949	13 194	25 551	2 287	2.4	10.4
COUNTY														
Choctaw County	6 789	4 600	49	60	40	101	1 939	5.3	5 747	349	1 042	221	1.1	19.4
Clarke County (pt.)	1 393	967	5	9	1	—	411	5.3	1 099	87	294	126	1.0	5.7
Oollos County	19 045	12 125	486	2 272	544	336	3 282	5.4	17 033	1 205	2 012	193	2.4	10.5
Greene County	4 162	2 690	75	115	62	50	1 170	5.3	3 512	346	650	296	1.3	5.8
Hale County	6 370	4 085	77	236	58	83	1 831	5.2	5 397	439	973	206	1.9	8.6
Jefferson County (pt.)	106 429	72 932	3 777	8 957	7 567	10 343	2 853	5.3	94 997	4 753	11 432	111	2.8	11.3
Lowndes County	4 792	3 114	31	120	27	9	1 491	5.5	4 056	473	736	87	1.4	8.9
Morengo County	9 144	6 235	98	509	105	131	2 066	5.4	8 156	566	988	163	1.9	9.8
Montgomery County (pt.)	28 703	18 165	1 153	3 620	1 597	1 870	2 298	5.1	25 291	2 381	3 412	56	2.7	12.6
Perry County	4 807	3 363	82	249	30	53	1 030	5.4	4 201	424	606	53	3.0	7.4
Pickens County (pt.)	1 104	705	9	3	—	—	387	5.1	903	98	201	101	1.7	13.8
Sumter County	6 545	4 041	115	387	86	225	1 691	5.2	5 545	447	1 000	423	4.0	6.0
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	27 098	16 315	432	2 956	1 330	2 631	3 434	5.3	25 597	1 126	1 501	70	1.4	5.4
Wilcox County	5 119	3 476	51	158	72	14	1 348	5.4	4 415	500	704	181	1.4	5.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bessemer city (pt.)	12 803	9 153	550	1 195	529	1 073	303	5.2	11 653	621	1 150	16	1.8	9.8
Birmingham city (pt.)	75 913	49 529	2 899	6 665	6 856	8 668	1 296	5.2	67 042	3 642	8 871	63	3.2	11.5
Fairfield city	4 988	3 525	178	622	99	485	79	5.7	4 568	144	420	6	2.2	10.6
Hueytown city (pt.)	249	242	2	1	—	—	4	5.4	235	4	14	—	2.2	7.0
Montgomery city (pt.)	25 375	15 904	1 138	3 614	1 590	1 869	1 260	5.1	22 236	2 232	3 139	37	2.9	12.9
Northport city (pt.)	911	605	21	131	23	27	104	5.1	849	49	62	2	3.3	3.3
Selma city	9 556	6 649	274	1 616	524	327	166	5.4	8 731	505	825	15	2.2	9.0
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	16 823	9 363	375	2 711	1 285	2 553	536	5.1	15 900	721	923	34	1.5	5.3

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units											
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more					
The State -----	1 061 897	887 000	2.70	6.0	753 827	343 854	310 737	62 459	20 129	11 264	5 384	35 500	53 700	78 800		
District 1 -----	148 501	126 208	2.78	6.0	111 683	51 469	47 263	7 961	2 530	1 610	850	36 300	53 000	74 800		
COUNTY																
Baldwin County -----	29 025	22 597	2.65	5.8	19 115	6 395	9 056	2 101	763	500	300	42 700	64 200	91 800		
Clarke County (pt.) -----	6 632	5 113	2.86	5.9	4 174	2 583	1 340	187	40	18	6	25 000	41 400	62 100		
Escambia County -----	9 853	7 814	2.65	5.9	6 596	4 172	2 094	247	59	17	7	25 700	41 100	61 500		
Mobile County -----	91 513	82 028	2.81	6.2	75 273	34 210	32 696	5 171	1 617	1 049	530	37 700	53 300	74 200		
Monroe County -----	6 500	5 015	2.86	5.8	4 081	2 403	1 399	211	43	24	1	28 000	43 200	65 500		
Washington County -----	4 978	3 641	2.92	5.6	2 444	1 706	678	44	8	2	6	18 900	34 300	54 900		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Daphne city -----	3 125	2 902	2.70	6.4	2 748	380	1 694	393	142	75	64	61 100	76 300	99 600		
Mobile city -----	43 806	42 265	2.67	6.5	39 674	17 266	16 758	3 179	1 162	856	453	38 800	55 400	80 700		
Prichard city -----	6 389	5 897	3.00	5.9	5 491	4 098	1 291	88	7	3	4	23 200	35 000	50 400		
Saraland city -----	3 268	3 037	2.81	6.1	2 864	1 113	1 620	98	18	13	2	43 300	55 400	70 200		
Tillmans Camer COP -----	4 742	4 006	2.86	5.9	3 677	1 512	1 904	176	48	30	7	43 600	54 300	70 700		
District 2 -----	151 664	125 813	2.66	6.0	106 016	47 861	44 317	9 145	2 666	1 458	569	35 200	54 200	79 600		
COUNTY																
Autauga County -----	9 422	7 206	2.88	6.0	6 037	2 170	3 053	653	102	50	9	42 900	59 200	83 300		
Barbour County -----	6 490	4 837	2.75	5.7	3 986	2 458	1 106	277	94	42	9	25 000	41 400	66 000		
Bullock County -----	2 729	1 934	2.72	5.6	1 518	1 160	316	27	6	3	6	18 600	32 300	48 400		
Butler County -----	5 788	4 435	2.72	5.8	3 209	2 313	729	113	27	19	8	19 600	34 000	53 800		
Coffee County -----	10 813	9 210	2.64	6.0	7 635	3 526	3 362	562	113	63	9	33 500	53 300	75 000		
Conecuh County -----	4 213	3 178	2.66	5.6	2 240	1 689	495	45	10	—	1	18 700	33 300	49 600		
Covington County -----	10 935	9 118	2.51	5.7	6 958	4 985	1 657	237	51	24	4	22 000	34 800	54 300		
Crenshaw County -----	3 928	2 896	2.58	5.5	2 013	1 587	370	40	7	7	2	19 300	31 200	46 100		
Oale County -----	10 723	8 528	2.66	5.9	7 222	3 691	3 108	289	86	33	15	35 900	49 400	68 800		
Elmore County -----	13 282	10 564	2.79	5.9	8 519	3 347	3 980	851	240	77	24	39 300	58 100	83 500		
Geneva County -----	7 214	5 758	2.56	5.7	4 384	3 211	1 040	101	12	16	4	24 000	35 800	52 000		
Henry County -----	4 524	3 541	2.66	5.7	2 870	1 840	883	112	23	8	4	28 000	41 300	62 100		
Houston County -----	20 836	17 803	2.67	6.0	15 734	7 383	6 417	1 271	362	200	101	36 700	52 600	78 300		
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	33 916	31 616	2.61	6.6	29 532	6 020	16 423	4 350	1 469	897	373	53 600	72 000	98 900		
Pike County -----	6 851	5 189	2.58	5.7	4 159	2 481	1 378	217	64	19	—	29 400	43 500	66 300		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Oathan city -----	12 589	11 670	2.64	6.3	11 003	4 291	4 994	1 090	340	188	100	40 700	58 600	86 200		
Enterprise city -----	4 811	4 537	2.67	6.4	4 251	1 301	2 380	443	73	48	6	44 500	64 500	86 300		
Eufaula city -----	3 110	2 568	2.72	6.0	2 356	1 154	826	244	84	41	7	35 400	51 000	80 900		
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	30 406	28 746	2.58	6.6	27 322	5 423	15 970	3 746	1 107	746	330	53 800	71 200	96 400		
Ozark city -----	2 959	2 807	2.59	6.2	2 587	1 182	1 224	115	38	21	7	38 600	52 500	71 300		
Prattville city -----	5 277	4 696	2.83	6.3	4 423	1 278	2 581	448	78	31	7	48 000	62 300	84 200		
Tray city -----	2 574	2 319	2.56	6.2	2 141	996	905	171	52	17	—	36 300	53 000	77 800		
District 3 -----	152 896	117 495	2.69	5.8	95 729	51 328	36 498	5 480	1 516	684	223	30 700	47 400	69 500		
COUNTY																
Bibb County (pt.) -----	3 484	2 459	2.87	5.7	1 834	1 119	626	69	12	5	3	26 200	42 700	62 200		
Calhoun County -----	30 222	25 394	2.62	6.0	22 182	10 572	9 958	1 188	290	131	43	34 400	51 600	70 600		
Chambers County -----	10 472	8 712	2.65	5.7	7 350	5 146	1 889	223	62	26	4	26 300	37 900	55 300		
Chilton County -----	9 838	7 366	2.67	5.6	5 135	3 112	1 787	174	47	8	7	28 800	42 800	63 200		
Clay County -----	3 781	2 901	2.68	5.7	1 751	1 283	419	40	6	2	1	21 900	35 500	51 800		
Cleburne County -----	3 901	2 749	2.68	5.6	1 744	1 074	589	58	18	4	—	27 000	42 600	62 500		
Coosa County -----	3 321	2 373	2.72	5.6	1 604	1 147	419	33	4	1	—	22 300	35 600	53 300		
Lee County -----	19 238	13 273	2.72	5.9	11 455	3 703	5 627	1 431	460	192	42	43 500	64 900	91 600		
Macan County -----	5 679	4 583	2.72	5.8	3 834	2 288	1 340	136	46	18	6	29 700	43 400	63 800		
Randolph County -----	5 964	4 772	2.62	5.8	3 114	2 188	764	115	25	12	10	21 900	36 500	55 600		
Russell County -----	11 380	8 858	2.69	5.7	7 768	4 375	3 000	314	58	18	3	30 700	46 200	65 100		
St. Clair County -----	14 674	10 029	2.76	5.7	7 862	3 616	3 262	628	204	121	31	33 200	53 400	76 200		
Talladega County -----	19 897	15 059	2.74	5.8	12 706	7 311	4 537	611	151	71	25	28 800	44 800	66 200		
Tallapoosa County -----	11 045	8 967	2.62	5.7	7 390	4 394	2 281	460	133	75	47	28 000	43 200	67 000		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Alexander City city -----	3 725	3 328	2.62	6.0	3 035	1 622	1 079	229	70	28	7	33 300	47 900	71 400		
Annisun city -----	6 531	6 307	2.45	6.5	5 894	2 965	2 174	452	185	88	30	30 000	49 700	75 700		
Auburn city -----	4 972	3 821	2.58	6.3	3 568	565	1 932	718	263	73	17	59 900	80 900	111 000		
Jacksonville city -----	1 798	1 694	2.54	6.4	1 570	523	885	131	23	6	2	43 700	61 000	81 400		
Opelika city -----	5 041	3 938	2.71	6.0	3 656	1 362	1 819	317	97	52	9	40 700	59 800	82 600		
Phenix City city -----	5 369	5 088	2.62	5.9	4 799	2 666	1 856	232	30	12	3	31 900	46 900	66 400		
Saks COP -----	3 185	2 745	2.67	6.0	2 570	983	1 428	144	12	3	—	40 900	56 100	71 700		
Sylacauga city -----	3 108	2 837	2.60	6.1	2 647	1 271	1 100	173	60	30	13	34 000	51 600	73 800		
Talladega city -----	3 703	3 245	2.64	6.1	3 020	1 885	971	127	20	14	3	29 000	42 300	61 300		
Tuskegee city -----	2 118	1 964	2.54	6.2	1 823	892	806	81	29	12	3	35 900	50 800	70 000		
District 4 -----	170 103	135 606	2.63	5.8	101 264	61 168	34 106	4 175	1 124	502	189	28 800	43 000	63 100		
COUNTY																
Blount County -----	11 972	8 890	2.70	5.7	5 882	3 232	2 303	269	56	17	5	31 400	46 500	67 300		
Cherokee County -----	5 959	4 353	2.61	5.6	3 089	1 743	1 074	183	61	23	5	29 500	44 700	68 300		
Cullman County -----	19 913	15 819	2.66	5.8	11 066	5 862	4 372	557	174	80	21	34 200	48 100	68 500		
DeKalb County -----	16 393	13 161	2.62	5.7	8 877	5 902	2 627	256	58	25	9	27 800	39 700	57 300		
Etawah County -----	28 612	25 098	2.61	6.0	21 384	12 846	7 262	878	232	114	52	27 900	42 700	63 900		
Fayette County -----	5 265	4 236	2.64	5.7	2 945	2 050	798	71	16	6	4	22 100	36 800	55 200		
Franklin County -----	8 146	6 918	2.60	5.8	5 006	3 479	1 377	117	20	8	5	26 100	38 300	55 200		
Lamar County -----	4 539	3 524	2.68	5.6	2 384	1 627	708	37	7	3	2	24 000	38 900	55 800		
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	7 915	5 831	2.74	5.7	4 024	2 329	1 501	147	31	12	4	30 500	44 800	64 400		
Marion County -----	8 671	6 760	2.61	5.7	4 716	3 198	1 368	116	25	7	2	24 400	38 300	56 800		
Marshall County -----	20 587	16 956	2.57	5.8	13 425	7 120	5 030	851	261	125	38	34 300	48 100	70 100		
Pickens County (pt.) -----	5 048	4 053	2.69	5.7	2 970	2 012	872	71	9	5	1	25 100	38 700	56 300		
Walker County -----	20 258	15 008	2.65	5.6	12 054	7 392	3 910	506	142	70	34	26 400	42 100	62 200		
Winston County -----	6 825	4 999	2.61	5.5	3 442	2 376	904	116	32	7	7	23 300	37 700	56 400		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Albertville city -----	3 988	3 673	2.54	6.0	3 314	1 933	1 134	178	50	17	2	33 900	44 400	65 300		
Cullman city -----	3 311	3 208	2.43	6.4	3 038	1 053	1 574	263	94	43	11	43 200	60 900	82 700		
Fort Payne city -----	3 303	2 888	2.51	6.0	2 500	1 383	940	129	27	18	3	31 400	46 400	68 100		
Godsden city -----	11 353	10 844	2.42	6.1	10 188	7 132	2 503	318	129	69	37	24 600	36 300	55 600		
Jasper city -----	3 624	3														

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 5—Con. COUNTY														
Calbert County	15 131	13 329	2.60	6.0	11 579	6 500	4 295	552	133	83	16	33 800	46 300	66 500
Jackson County	13 827	10 733	2.67	5.7	8 252	5 032	2 736	327	94	50	13	29 500	43 200	62 400
Lauderdale County	22 673	20 139	2.62	6.1	16 774	7 808	7 210	1 161	324	198	73	36 300	52 700	74 500
Lawrence County (pt.)	1 307	928	2.91	5.7	738	482	223	24	7	1	1	25 600	41 400	57 700
Limestone County	15 003	12 332	2.72	5.9	9 931	4 122	4 655	820	232	73	29	40 400	56 300	78 800
Madison County	59 387	53 477	2.69	6.5	48 970	7 988	27 166	8 931	2 982	1 419	484	57 500	77 900	107 000
Morgan County	27 157	23 350	2.69	6.1	19 968	6 875	10 085	2 175	559	209	65	44 100	60 900	86 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	4 201	3 993	2.61	6.3	3 713	1 343	1 729	426	151	48	16	42 800	60 000	87 300
Decatur city	11 811	11 517	2.65	6.5	10 908	3 057	5 730	1 480	422	165	54	48 000	66 000	92 800
Flarencia city	9 021	8 709	2.48	6.4	8 264	3 805	3 627	553	160	91	28	36 100	53 400	76 900
Hartselle city	3 025	2 934	2.69	6.2	2 728	1 116	1 390	177	30	13	2	43 000	55 100	73 700
Huntsville city	37 683	35 817	2.64	6.7	33 789	5 055	18 837	6 271	2 094	1 113	419	58 000	78 200	109 200
Madison city	3 641	3 503	2.70	6.6	3 334	100	1 718	922	393	167	34	76 600	96 400	133 300
Scottsboro city	3 608	3 186	2.55	6.0	2 938	1 359	1 260	205	59	44	11	36 800	52 700	73 800
Sheffield city	2 844	2 743	2.38	6.3	2 604	1 632	792	130	36	11	3	32 000	42 600	64 000
District 6	155 750	137 813	2.69	6.5	125 967	28 489	63 590	18 995	7 392	4 765	2 736	52 100	73 100	105 100
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	1 026	687	2.89	5.5	538	439	91	5	—	3	—	16 600	28 800	43 800
Jefferson County (pt.)	109 209	99 767	2.65	6.5	92 816	20 566	48 663	13 049	5 039	3 286	2 213	52 300	72 000	101 200
Shelby County	27 191	22 197	2.88	6.5	19 510	3 538	8 147	4 468	1 856	1 124	377	60 300	88 300	127 700
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	18 324	15 162	2.68	6.2	13 103	3 946	6 689	1 473	497	352	146	45 600	67 200	92 800
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alabaster city	4 070	3 561	2.99	6.4	3 369	457	2 490	354	57	10	1	61 400	76 800	92 300
Bessemer city (pt.)	800	700	2.56	5.8	630	223	356	37	7	2	5	44 000	60 000	75 000
Birmingham city (pt.)	20 149	19 084	2.38	6.5	17 977	4 669	10 685	1 668	486	319	150	49 400	64 800	86 900
Center Point COP	5 890	5 719	2.74	6.4	5 437	1 059	4 136	192	33	13	4	52 300	62 900	74 700
Forestdale COP	3 477	3 364	2.62	6.6	3 182	648	2 267	233	16	12	6	53 200	68 700	86 500
Homewood city	5 385	5 034	2.33	6.6	4 749	195	2 996	1 141	296	106	15	72 800	89 100	112 900
Hoover city	9 739	9 382	2.77	7.5	8 857	87	3 260	3 620	1 176	547	167	88 700	112 700	144 500
Hueytown city (pt.)	4 676	4 374	2.65	6.0	4 168	1 703	2 298	116	29	18	4	42 000	55 100	70 400
Mountain Brook city	6 542	6 320	2.70	8.4	5 888	28	389	1 309	1 456	1 378	1 328	141 600	190 800	287 800
Northport city	3 428	3 107	2.79	6.5	2 910	515	2 056	286	46	5	2	56 600	71 900	89 800
Pinson-Clay-Chalkville COP	3 177	2 786	3.03	6.1	2 615	386	2 014	189	20	4	2	55 300	66 400	79 400
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	6 182	5 898	2.46	6.8	5 539	1 378	2 629	761	346	295	130	50 100	73 500	106 900
Vestavia Hills city	5 836	5 411	2.67	7.8	5 082	51	1 116	1 974	1 008	585	348	102 600	134 500	177 900
District 7	128 498	109 777	2.78	5.9	96 956	64 732	28 593	2 713	570	212	136	28 800	40 700	57 400
COUNTY														
Chactaw County	4 873	3 412	2.80	5.6	2 532	1 684	765	58	17	4	4	18 100	37 200	58 300
Clarke County (pt.)	934	641	2.82	5.6	403	310	88	3	—	—	2	17 100	31 200	47 200
Oakloo County	10 588	8 304	2.75	6.0	7 190	4 247	2 419	358	95	45	26	29 000	43 800	64 700
Greene County	2 497	1 736	2.86	5.6	1 322	911	363	31	6	5	6	20 600	35 800	58 100
Hale County	4 267	2 944	2.83	5.6	2 164	1 471	603	61	19	6	4	19 300	34 900	57 800
Jefferson County (pt.)	54 876	52 595	2.70	6.0	49 119	35 830	12 302	770	134	48	35	29 000	38 800	51 900
Lawndes County	3 266	2 177	3.15	5.8	1 599	1 148	367	58	13	8	5	21 200	34 800	54 000
Marengo County	6 288	4 650	2.82	5.7	3 679	2 251	1 224	153	34	11	6	24 900	41 800	63 500
Montgomery County (pt.)	14 154	12 470	2.90	5.8	11 319	7 951	3 036	222	64	27	19	30 900	41 600	53 900
Perry County	2 946	2 157	2.82	5.7	1 525	1 136	332	42	9	2	4	17 400	31 600	50 700
Pickens County (pt.)	772	522	2.97	5.2	367	279	74	7	5	1	1	15 000—	30 700	49 100
Sumter County	3 935	2 828	2.83	5.7	2 259	1 558	634	50	8	8	1	18 500	34 700	56 300
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	15 699	12 910	2.78	6.0	11 602	4 606	5 957	826	151	41	21	41 000	57 000	75 500
Wilcox County	3 403	2 431	2.99	5.7	1 876	1 350	429	74	15	6	2	20 300	34 000	53 700
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bessemer city (pt.)	6 633	6 427	2.68	6.0	6 005	4 165	1 600	181	42	13	4	27 600	39 100	55 300
Birmingham city (pt.)	36 139	34 957	2.71	6.0	32 688	25 386	6 975	246	35	20	26	28 400	37 600	48 400
Fairfield city	2 874	2 803	2.68	6.5	2 615	1 289	1 253	65	6	1	1	34 900	50 500	70 800
Hueytown city (pt.)	182	179	2.42	5.6	174	151	22	1	—	—	—	28 000	34 000	42 900
Montgomery city (pt.)	11 629	10 751	2.93	5.8	10 145	7 386	2 528	149	40	23	19	30 700	40 900	51 800
Northport city (pt.)	498	400	2.28	5.4	380	186	188	5	—	—	1	35 200	50 500	62 700
Selma city	4 658	4 507	2.63	6.4	4 232	2 416	1 471	222	68	35	20	31 400	45 500	66 000
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	7 625	7 175	2.69	6.3	6 780	2 758	3 376	525	91	20	10	41 100	56 200	74 700

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State -----	444 893	183 099	2.44	4.4	386 179	214 363	155 027	14 380	1 594	815	136	229	326	1 705	
District 1 -----	60 869	26 775	2.54	4.4	53 052	30 460	20 894	1 332	199	167	139	229	305	335	
COUNTY															
Baldwin County -----	8 019	3 900	2.51	4.5	6 636	3 030	2 986	488	98	34	179	265	371	98	
Clarke County (pt.) -----	1 775	1 072	2.75	4.8	1 310	1 082	227	—	—	1	100—	150	224	7	
Escambia County -----	3 046	1 684	2.63	4.7	2 454	2 046	402	6	—	—	100—	153	219	9	
Mobile County -----	45 386	18 491	2.52	4.4	40 878	22 940	16 910	798	98	132	146	233	304	195	
Monroe County -----	1 912	1 101	2.71	4.5	1 410	1 033	334	40	3	—	100—	169	258	22	
Washington County -----	731	527	2.80	4.8	364	329	35	—	—	—	100—	112	175	4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Daphne city -----	1 286	436	2.12	4.2	1 204	118	877	191	14	4	300	364	455	1	
Mobile city -----	31 636	11 088	2.34	4.2	29 404	14 912	13 686	597	82	127	162	248	315	162	
Prichard city -----	4 732	2 589	3.09	4.6	3 922	3 612	305	5	—	—	100—	120	182	17	
Saraland city -----	1 023	428	2.52	4.5	941	391	540	10	—	—	216	265	317	—	
Tillmans Corner CDP -----	1 617	585	2.75	4.5	1 478	876	565	37	—	—	207	238	311	1	
District 2 -----	63 473	29 217	2.49	4.5	54 796	29 192	22 815	2 312	384	93	136	235	350	187	
COUNTY															
Autauga County -----	2 404	1 503	2.85	5.0	1 995	964	838	157	32	4	144	257	387	2	
Barbour County -----	2 728	1 265	2.58	4.5	2 203	1 759	421	20	3	—	100—	146	230	4	
Bullock County -----	1 058	576	2.79	4.5	787	752	34	1	—	—	100—	102	168	2	
Butler County -----	2 147	1 234	2.77	4.7	1 676	1 520	147	8	1	—	100—	133	192	5	
Coffee County -----	4 447	2 383	2.52	4.7	3 787	2 037	1 510	221	16	3	132	234	345	7	
Conecuh County -----	1 046	634	2.60	4.8	705	636	64	5	—	—	100—	110	179	3	
Covington County -----	3 509	2 125	2.47	4.6	2 752	2 372	373	4	1	2	100—	147	205	9	
Crenshaw County -----	1 334	790	2.52	4.6	959	921	38	—	—	—	100—	118	167	2	
Oale County -----	6 851	3 510	2.74	4.6	5 787	3 072	2 541	162	6	6	160	238	360	9	
Elmore County -----	3 250	1 900	2.71	4.7	2 624	1 696	838	72	14	4	111	197	295	6	
Geneva County -----	2 017	1 179	2.51	4.6	1 558	1 449	108	—	1	—	100—	130	183	6	
Henry County -----	1 245	736	2.61	4.6	976	900	70	5	1	—	100—	134	188	4	
Houston County -----	10 008	4 276	2.47	4.4	9 181	5 514	3 477	161	22	7	129	215	298	34	
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	17 966	5 674	2.25	4.5	16 800	3 159	11 812	1 477	285	67	275	351	419	86	
Pike County -----	3 463	1 432	2.35	4.2	3 006	2 441	544	19	2	—	110	177	235	8	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Dothan city -----	8 096	3 149	2.40	4.4	7 738	4 338	3 221	155	20	4	138	229	307	23	
Enterprise city -----	2 825	1 376	2.51	4.6	2 643	1 175	1 228	224	13	3	174	271	369	6	
Eufaula city -----	1 788	688	2.48	4.4	1 599	1 188	388	20	3	—	100—	169	254	—	
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	17 326	5 241	2.23	4.5	16 338	2 895	11 680	1 446	256	61	280	352	420	82	
Ozark city -----	2 027	931	2.42	4.4	1 895	1 216	646	29	2	2	128	199	311	2	
Prattville city -----	1 548	1 042	2.91	5.2	1 397	557	683	133	23	1	174	291	406	—	
Troy city -----	2 110	773	2.23	4.1	1 993	1 531	444	17	1	—	129	190	246	3	
District 3 -----	59 755	26 187	2.48	4.4	50 258	32 755	15 889	1 505	90	19	123	198	286	112	
COUNTY															
Bibb County (pt.) -----	1 042	579	2.71	4.6	734	632	102	—	—	—	100—	138	201	6	
Calhoun County -----	12 761	6 158	2.50	4.6	11 079	6 619	4 166	282	8	4	148	218	301	19	
Chambers County -----	3 314	1 971	2.64	4.6	2 742	2 315	423	4	—	—	100—	154	217	12	
Chilton County -----	2 276	1 374	2.60	4.7	1 569	1 342	224	3	—	—	100—	157	216	1	
Clay County -----	1 222	635	2.40	4.6	843	805	36	1	—	1	100—	116	172	2	
Cleburne County -----	875	506	2.51	4.7	554	502	50	2	—	—	100—	147	197	—	
Coasa County -----	696	459	2.68	4.8	443	413	30	—	—	—	100—	137	192	1	
Lee County -----	13 859	3 257	2.20	3.9	12 849	5 693	5 989	1 087	69	11	181	266	362	18	
Macon County -----	2 804	1 387	2.55	4.4	2 307	1 645	647	14	1	—	102	186	262	12	
Randolph County -----	1 589	1 008	2.54	4.7	1 077	960	116	1	—	—	100—	133	188	2	
Russell County -----	6 119	2 390	2.56	4.3	5 430	3 536	1 852	36	5	1	102	195	286	14	
St. Clair County -----	2 992	1 401	2.65	4.7	2 199	1 505	654	38	2	—	132	199	272	7	
Talladega County -----	6 551	3 094	2.64	4.5	5 426	4 342	1 056	25	2	1	107	163	232	8	
Tolopassa County -----	3 655	1 968	2.53	4.5	3 006	2 446	544	12	3	1	101	160	230	10	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alexander City city -----	2 020	923	2.41	4.3	1 816	1 395	412	8	1	—	111	174	245	1	
Annisston city -----	4 276	2 090	2.38	4.5	3 930	2 484	1 361	80	4	1	115	198	290	11	
Auburn city -----	8 472	1 249	2.02	3.5	8 147	2 814	4 226	1 029	68	10	215	290	392	7	
Jacksonville city -----	1 820	549	2.06	4.0	1 735	1 017	667	51	—	—	164	224	293	2	
Opelika city -----	3 207	1 160	2.49	4.3	3 001	1 800	1 165	35	—	1	125	214	313	8	
Phenix City city -----	4 376	1 506	2.48	4.2	4 074	2 534	1 501	34	5	—	100—	196	296	13	
Saks CDP -----	950	619	2.77	5.1	849	270	506	69	2	2	224	294	411	—	
Sylacauga city -----	1 872	732	2.33	4.2	1 733	1 305	420	7	1	—	112	162	249	2	
Talladega city -----	2 448	954	2.73	4.5	1 994	1 584	403	7	—	—	100—	166	235	4	
Tuskegee city -----	1 969	829	2.48	4.3	1 762	1 171	580	10	1	—	115	197	273	10	
District 4 -----	50 685	26 105	2.43	4.6	39 044	30 826	7 973	198	24	23	100	168	237	160	
COUNTY															
Blount County -----	2 672	1 428	2.50	4.6	1 840	1 512	318	6	1	3	100—	164	229	6	
Cherokee County -----	1 507	937	2.61	4.8	1 011	889	120	2	—	—	100—	148	206	2	
Cullman County -----	5 692	2 927	2.42	4.5	4 332	3 262	1 041	27	2	—	130	184	249	18	
DeKalb County -----	4 575	2 674	2.46	4.7	3 256	2 727	492	15	7	15	100—	161	220	46	
Etowah County -----	10 063	5 013	2.37	4.6	8 625	6 289	2 286	46	2	2	118	186	257	14	
Fayette County -----	1 594	851	2.43	4.6	1 123	993	128	2	—	—	100—	132	194	1	
Franklin County -----	2 704	1 372	2.34	4.5	2 126	1 902	218	6	—	—	100—	146	206	3	
Lamar County -----	1 466	718	2.31	4.5	1 045	1 002	39	3	1	—	100—	110	166	11	
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	1 756	1 082	2.64	4.7	1 165	1 000	160	3	1	1	100—	149	217	2	
Marian County -----	2 850	1 260	2.32	4.5	2 107	1 900	204	3	—	—	100—	132	194	1	
Marshall County -----	7 174	3 349	2.39	4.5	5 973	4 007	1 893	63	9	1	116	200	276	36	
Pickens County (pt.) -----	1 617	874	2.58	4.4	1 204	1 146	57	1	—	—					

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
District 5—Can. COUNTY															
Calbert County.....	4 965	2 572	2.44	4.6	4 185	2 910	1 240	34	1	—	112	191	265	3	
Jackson County.....	4 193	2 284	2.53	4.6	3 245	2 662	566	16	1	—	109	169	230	9	
Lauderdale County.....	8 232	3 574	2.28	4.5	7 127	4 471	2 511	123	11	11	144	217	289	28	
Lawrence County (pt.).....	432	229	2.79	4.6	268	240	28	—	—	—	100—	113	182	—	
Limestone County.....	4 682	2 320	2.47	4.5	3 872	2 395	1 401	68	7	1	142	214	294	4	
Madison County.....	31 821	9 353	2.30	4.3	29 456	6 829	19 523	2 722	253	129	255	332	419	138	
Morgan County.....	10 642	4 237	2.37	4.4	9 456	4 286	4 765	270	113	22	171	261	331	91	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Athens city.....	2 461	975	2.22	4.3	2 272	1 250	982	38	1	1	152	232	308	1	
Decatur city.....	7 323	2 385	2.26	4.3	6 946	2 612	3 971	232	110	21	193	277	344	83	
Flarence city.....	5 889	1 933	2.15	4.3	5 501	3 278	2 112	97	5	9	152	226	295	27	
Hartselle city.....	1 084	491	2.44	4.5	967	615	337	14	—	1	141	213	284	—	
Huntsville city.....	25 375	6 627	2.21	4.2	24 408	5 351	16 744	2 016	191	106	258	329	412	134	
Madison city.....	2 326	367	2.15	4.3	2 244	131	1 560	492	40	21	355	419	499	—	
Scattsbara city.....	1 873	840	2.35	4.4	1 701	1 282	403	16	—	—	110	189	249	4	
Sheffield city.....	1 482	708	2.42	4.5	1 371	1 113	250	8	—	—	100—	172	233	—	
District 6.....	67 693	16 585	2.07	4.3	63 063	16 910	39 893	5 444	487	329	242	322	403	444	
COUNTY															
Bibb County (pt.).....	193	138	2.87	4.8	109	97	12	—	—	—	102	151	198	—	
Jefferson County (pt.).....	47 273	10 937	2.03	4.4	44 651	9 603	30 912	3 556	321	259	260	326	398	353	
Shelby County.....	8 794	2 110	2.17	4.4	7 885	2 226	4 171	1 375	81	32	233	379	476	28	
Tuscaloosa County (pt.).....	11 433	3 400	2.13	4.1	10 418	4 984	4 798	513	85	38	180	258	362	63	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Alabaster city.....	851	300	2.69	4.8	790	279	439	69	3	—	185	311	385	2	
Bessemer city (pt.).....	131	99	2.85	5.0	110	52	54	4	—	—	180	259	343	—	
Birmingham city (pt.).....	18 246	2 707	1.76	3.9	17 721	4 223	12 587	680	115	116	253	307	367	225	
Center Point COP.....	2 628	557	2.41	4.6	2 528	313	2 150	64	—	1	271	314	363	2	
Forestdale COP.....	564	301	2.25	5.0	504	117	368	17	2	—	253	294	346	1	
Hamewood city.....	4 808	562	1.80	4.3	4 697	470	3 908	292	25	2	296	345	397	6	
Haaver city.....	6 325	528	1.99	4.5	6 216	96	4 855	1 171	72	22	348	413	486	5	
Hueytown city (pt.).....	843	452	2.50	4.7	760	190	556	12	2	—	250	310	344	—	
Mountain Brook city.....	1 326	246	1.63	4.8	1 259	48	856	271	47	37	326	418	516	3	
Northport city (pt.).....	2 242	472	2.29	4.2	2 057	746	1 184	119	8	—	161	296	389	5	
Pinson-Clay-Chalkville COP.....	479	248	2.85	4.8	426	155	222	48	—	1	197	307	415	3	
Tuscaloosa city (pt.).....	7 385	1 764	1.93	3.9	7 078	3 383	3 229	356	72	38	191	258	366	53	
Vestavia Hills city.....	1 874	301	2.10	4.8	1 803	56	1 309	333	44	61	347	398	497	46	
District 7.....	77 451	33 661	2.67	4.4	68 357	50 427	17 529	356	24	21	100—	170	255	194	
COUNTY															
Chactaw County.....	874	535	2.60	4.6	502	453	43	5	1	—	100—	100—	168	6	
Clarke County (pt.).....	165	123	2.95	5.0	68	64	4	—	—	—	100—	104	169	—	
Oallas County.....	6 445	3 271	2.80	4.5	5 384	4 414	942	27	1	—	100—	151	225	12	
Greene County.....	1 015	696	2.91	4.7	711	681	29	1	—	—	100—	100—	145	—	
Hale County.....	1 130	640	2.79	4.6	756	719	36	1	—	—	100—	100—	141	8	
Jefferson County (pt.).....	40 121	16 631	2.61	4.3	37 136	28 044	8 959	116	9	8	103	170	248	96	
Lowndes County.....	790	466	2.96	4.6	496	456	37	1	1	1	100—	100—	164	4	
Marenga County.....	1 868	1 073	2.77	4.6	1 391	1 217	170	4	—	—	100—	117	202	8	
Montgomery County (pt.).....	11 137	4 900	2.85	4.3	10 043	7 315	2 680	42	3	3	100	179	257	27	
Perry County.....	1 255	807	3.05	4.7	819	764	50	1	1	3	100—	100—	162	1	
Pickens County (pt.).....	131	93	3.24	5.0	70	66	3	1	—	—	100—	110	143	—	
Sumter County.....	1 610	787	2.68	4.4	1 223	1 094	127	2	—	—	100—	115	193	2	
Tuscaloosa County (pt.).....	9 898	3 009	2.43	4.2	9 095	4 530	4 397	154	8	6	142	251	322	26	
Wilcox County.....	1 012	630	3.14	4.7	663	610	52	1	—	—	100—	100—	146	4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bessemer city (pt.).....	5 020	2 463	2.55	4.3	4 688	3 514	1 164	8	—	2	108	162	250	13	
Birmingham city (pt.).....	30 903	11 785	2.63	4.3	28 704	22 191	6 412	90	7	4	100—	168	242	73	
Fairfield city.....	1 694	640	2.44	4.5	1 575	912	656	5	—	2	122	209	288	4	
Hueytown city (pt.).....	53	52	2.55	5.0	40	22	18	—	—	—	175	239	317	—	
Montgomery city (pt.).....	10 607	4 534	2.85	4.3	9 700	7 097	2 558	39	3	3	100	179	256	27	
Northport city (pt.).....	351	174	2.85	4.6	307	239	61	7	—	—	100—	131	232	3	
Selma city.....	4 073	1 913	2.65	4.5	3 712	2 936	755	20	1	—	100—	161	236	7	
Tuscaloosa city (pt.).....	8 275	2 104	2.32	4.1	7 858	3 686	4 050	111	6	5	149	258	326	16	

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	1 506 790	1 159 263	334 513	5 288	6 077	1 649	7 373	1 154 468	333 657	5 220	5 914	158
District 1	209 370	153 980	52 568	1 604	975	243	1 471	152 923	52 404	1 585	949	38
COUNTY												
Baldwin County	37 044	32 918	3 817	210	49	50	299	32 679	3 804	207	48	7
Clarke County (pt.)	8 407	5 426	2 959	12	9	1	17	5 419	2 950	12	9	—
Escambia County	12 899	9 369	3 149	361	12	8	43	9 342	3 145	356	12	1
Mobile County	136 899	96 804	38 408	616	893	178	1 068	96 051	38 278	606	868	28
Monroe County	8 412	5 458	2 867	74	12	1	29	5 435	2 862	74	12	—
Washington County	5 709	4 005	1 368	331	—	5	15	3 997	1 365	330	—	2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Ophree city	4 411	3 773	605	15	10	8	36	3 747	602	15	10	1
Mobile city	75 442	48 926	25 619	172	601	124	713	48 428	25 530	168	584	19
Prichard city	11 121	2 527	8 548	39	2	5	44	2 509	8 524	39	2	3
Soroland city	4 291	3 991	265	30	4	1	18	3 978	262	30	3	—
Tillmans Corner CDP	6 359	6 225	76	23	28	7	39	6 195	76	22	27	—
District 2	215 137	168 693	44 778	584	733	349	1 344	167 861	44 632	572	709	19
COUNTY												
Autauga County	11 826	9 670	2 095	22	27	12	66	9 628	2 083	22	27	—
Barbour County	9 218	5 629	3 562	12	11	4	32	5 610	3 554	11	11	—
Bullock County	3 787	1 189	2 593	1	4	—	18	1 183	2 581	1	4	—
Butler County	7 935	5 223	2 698	10	4	—	23	5 203	2 695	10	4	—
Coffee County	15 260	12 773	2 309	57	67	54	150	12 684	2 305	55	63	3
Connech County	5 259	3 293	1 959	11	2	1	18	3 284	1 944	10	2	1
Covington County	14 444	12 770	1 626	27	8	13	46	12 740	1 623	27	8	—
Crenshaw County	5 262	4 024	1 222	11	3	2	11	4 019	1 221	9	2	—
Dale County	17 574	14 460	2 789	90	129	106	286	14 297	2 772	88	127	4
Elmore County	16 532	13 710	2 751	39	22	10	69	13 661	2 742	39	19	2
Geneva County	9 231	8 240	945	36	1	9	38	8 215	941	36	1	—
Henry County	5 769	3 957	1 791	12	3	6	29	3 946	1 779	12	3	—
Houston County	30 844	24 278	6 307	118	108	33	145	24 193	6 285	116	103	2
Montgomery County (pt.)	51 882	42 554	8 813	95	325	95	381	42 291	8 794	93	316	7
Pike County	10 314	6 923	3 325	43	19	4	32	6 907	3 313	43	19	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Orthman city	20 685	15 478	5 026	56	100	25	113	15 412	5 010	54	95	1
Enterprise city	7 636	6 035	1 474	25	56	46	125	5 964	1 471	23	52	1
Eufaula city	4 898	3 361	1 517	5	11	4	20	3 348	1 515	4	11	—
Montgomery city (pt.)	47 732	39 856	7 404	91	290	91	360	39 607	7 387	89	282	7
Ozark city	4 986	3 803	1 120	25	23	15	63	3 760	1 113	24	23	3
Prattville city	6 825	5 950	820	17	28	10	44	5 920	816	17	28	—
Troy city	4 684	3 127	1 531	11	15	—	12	3 117	1 529	11	15	—
District 3	212 651	162 574	48 545	425	841	266	873	162 093	48 424	419	821	21
COUNTY												
Bibb County (pt.)	4 526	3 680	838	2	4	2	11	3 674	835	2	4	—
Calhoun County	42 983	35 593	6 990	126	164	110	314	35 414	6 968	126	158	3
Chambers County	13 786	9 563	4 198	14	1	10	35	9 547	4 188	14	1	—
Chilton County	12 114	10 917	1 156	26	5	10	27	10 901	1 154	26	5	1
Cloy County	5 003	4 318	672	6	5	2	6	4 314	672	6	5	—
Cleburne County	4 776	4 556	207	6	3	4	6	4 554	207	6	3	—
Coosa County	4 017	2 832	1 174	9	2	—	3	2 831	1 172	9	2	—
Lee County	33 097	25 465	6 986	56	539	51	193	25 339	6 972	54	532	7
Macon County	8 483	1 345	7 093	9	29	7	38	1 336	7 076	8	24	1
Randolph County	7 553	6 033	1 508	7	3	2	17	6 025	1 501	7	3	—
Russell County	17 499	11 123	6 278	30	37	31	101	11 075	6 259	27	36	1
St. Clair County	17 666	16 338	1 243	52	13	20	52	16 308	1 239	52	12	3
Talladega County	26 448	19 470	6 874	67	27	10	48	19 443	6 862	67	27	1
Tallapoosa County	14 700	11 341	3 328	15	9	7	22	11 332	3 319	15	9	3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Alexander City city	5 745	4 356	1 375	6	8	—	5	4 354	1 372	6	8	—
Annonis city	10 807	6 607	4 108	22	42	28	66	6 577	4 101	22	41	—
Auburn city	13 444	10 930	2 029	21	429	35	115	10 855	2 025	20	423	6
Jacksonville city	3 618	3 148	408	12	37	13	49	3 121	402	12	34	—
Opelika city	8 248	5 223	2 941	6	74	4	23	5 213	2 932	6	74	—
Phenix City city	9 745	6 100	3 589	15	26	15	59	6 067	3 580	14	25	—
Saks CDP	4 135	3 755	327	13	25	15	51	3 724	322	13	25	—
Sylacauga city	4 980	3 913	1 047	15	4	1	12	3 905	1 044	15	4	—
Talladega city	5 951	3 866	2 062	6	13	4	11	3 863	2 058	6	13	—
Tuskegee city	4 087	155	3 900	5	23	4	16	152	3 892	4	22	1
District 4	220 788	206 351	13 030	1 008	240	159	634	205 900	13 013	1 002	228	11
COUNTY												
Blount County	14 644	14 385	176	42	6	35	69	14 349	175	42	6	3
Cherokee County	7 466	7 011	429	14	6	6	22	6 995	429	14	6	—
Cullman County	25 605	25 332	177	54	28	14	70	25 278	176	53	27	1
Oekalb County	20 968	20 457	339	129	15	28	60	20 424	339	127	15	3
Etowah County	38 675	33 600	4 849	95	98	33	91	33 552	4 845	93	91	3
Fayette County	6 859	6 063	782	4	3	7	24	6 046	782	4	3	—
Franklin County	10 850	10 333	479	26	7	5	41	10 299	478	26	6	—
Lamar County	6 005	5 350	642	8	1	4	26	5 328	642	8	1	—
Lawrence County (pt.)	9 671	8 402	787	477	2	3	26	8 381	785	477	2	—
Marion County	11 521	11 193	297	17	11	3	20	11 178	296	17	10	—
Marshall County	27 761	27 264	376	84	26	11	92	27 183	376	83	26	1
Pickens County (pt.)	6 665	4 478	2 172	6	9	—	14	4 469	2 167	6	9	—
Walker County	25 554	23 979	1 507	38	22	8	54	23 936	1 505	38	21	—
Winston County	8 544	8 504	18	14	6	2	25	8 482	18	14	5	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Albertville city	5 838	5 748	70	13	7	—	29	5 720	70	12	7	—
Cullman city	5 620	5 583	6	12	16	3	19	5 567	6	12	16	—
Fort Payne city	4 775	4 531	195	32	10	7	14	4 525	195	31	10	—
Godsden city	17 512	13 171	4 217	74	20	10	50	13 151	4 213	29	67	2
Jasper city	5 360	4 639	697	12	11	1	8	4 634	695	12	11	—
District 5	219 452	188 540	28 109	1 013	1 477	313	1 358	187 633	27 997	1 001	1 440	23

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of only race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 5—Con. COUNTY												
Colbert County.....	20 096	17 018	2 996	50	20	12	58	16 979	2 989	49	20	1
Jackson County.....	18 020	17 028	717	246	20	9	61	16 979	714	245	20	1
Lauderdale County.....	30 905	28 061	2 707	69	54	14	86	27 994	2 703	69	53	—
Lawrence County (pt.).....	1 739	963	736	39	1	—	2	961	736	39	1	—
Limestone County.....	19 685	17 484	2 088	51	45	17	76	17 434	2 082	49	44	—
Madison County.....	91 208	73 829	15 502	437	1 230	210	905	73 242	15 421	429	1 196	15
Morgan County.....	37 799	34 157	3 363	121	107	51	170	34 044	3 352	121	106	6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Athens city.....	6 662	5 581	1 021	18	37	5	24	5 568	1 017	17	36	—
Decatur city.....	19 134	16 242	2 711	52	93	36	119	16 166	2 700	52	92	5
Florence city.....	14 910	12 618	2 199	41	43	9	48	12 583	2 196	41	42	—
Hartselle city.....	4 109	3 841	243	20	5	—	9	3 832	243	20	5	—
Huntsville city.....	63 058	48 929	12 706	243	1 039	141	636	48 510	12 647	237	1 016	12
Madison city.....	5 967	5 332	461	30	129	15	87	5 269	459	29	123	—
Scottsboro city.....	5 481	5 163	278	20	16	4	25	5 144	276	20	16	—
Sheffield city.....	4 326	3 407	895	14	7	3	18	3 393	894	14	7	—
District 6.....	223 443	203 620	17 658	418	1 528	219	1 079	202 790	17 627	412	1 506	29
COUNTY												
Bibb County (pt.).....	1 219	1 021	195	3	—	—	3	1 018	195	3	—	—
Jefferson County (pt.).....	156 482	143 367	11 713	277	981	144	757	142 764	11 701	275	964	21
Shelby County.....	35 985	33 370	2 338	84	170	23	146	33 252	2 334	83	169	1
Tuscaloosa County (pt.).....	29 757	25 862	3 412	54	377	52	173	25 756	3 397	51	373	7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Alabaster city.....	4 921	4 415	481	11	14	—	18	4 397	481	11	14	—
Bessemer city (pt.).....	931	926	2	3	—	—	1	925	2	3	—	—
Birmingham city (pt.).....	38 395	32 846	4 921	74	507	47	236	32 666	4 915	74	497	7
Center Point CDP.....	8 518	8 150	317	17	24	10	39	8 122	315	17	24	1
Forestdale CDP.....	4 041	3 443	590	3	4	1	10	3 434	590	3	4	—
Homewood city.....	10 193	9 187	852	22	115	17	84	9 122	851	22	113	1
Hoover city.....	16 064	15 353	525	22	140	24	115	15 263	524	22	138	2
Hueytown city (pt.).....	5 519	4 882	625	7	5	—	8	4 876	624	7	4	—
Mountain Brook city.....	7 868	7 812	9	8	35	4	43	7 773	9	8	35	—
Northport city (pt.).....	5 670	4 828	780	10	41	11	26	4 812	779	10	41	2
Pinson-Cloy-Chokville CDP.....	3 656	3 582	55	7	11	1	14	3 570	55	7	10	—
Tuscaloosa city (pt.).....	13 567	11 654	1 537	18	330	28	100	11 590	1 528	18	326	5
Vestavia Hills city.....	7 710	7 530	83	6	78	13	47	7 491	83	6	78	5
District 7.....	205 949	75 505	129 825	236	283	100	614	75 268	129 560	229	261	17
COUNTY												
Choctaw County.....	5 747	3 428	2 310	4	4	1	19	3 418	2 302	4	4	—
Clarke County (pt.).....	1 099	574	522	1	2	—	5	572	519	1	2	—
Dallas County.....	17 033	8 089	8 888	19	36	1	38	8 068	8 871	19	36	1
Greene County.....	3 512	860	2 649	3	—	—	4	860	2 645	3	—	—
Hale County.....	5 397	2 432	2 958	7	—	—	18	2 428	2 944	7	—	—
Jefferson County (pt.).....	94 997	26 869	67 887	109	81	51	222	26 790	67 798	106	71	10
Lowndes County.....	4 056	1 323	2 732	1	—	—	17	1 321	2 717	1	—	—
Morengo County.....	8 156	4 359	3 788	6	3	—	22	4 350	3 776	5	3	—
Montgomery County (pt.).....	25 291	5 877	19 306	42	44	22	108	5 850	19 249	40	40	4
Perry County.....	4 201	1 703	2 492	3	1	2	9	1 702	2 486	3	1	—
Pickens County (pt.).....	903	275	627	1	—	—	—	275	627	1	—	—
Sumter County.....	5 545	1 871	3 662	1	9	2	21	1 867	3 647	1	9	—
Tuscaloosa County (pt.).....	25 597	16 142	9 297	36	101	21	117	16 071	9 278	35	94	2
Wilcox County.....	4 415	1 703	2 707	3	2	—	14	1 696	2 701	3	1	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Bessemer city (pt.).....	11 653	4 980	6 642	16	7	8	35	4 963	6 633	16	6	—
Birmingham city (pt.).....	67 042	12 261	54 619	74	54	34	157	12 217	54 544	72	46	6
Fairfield city.....	4 568	1 367	3 194	2	3	2	8	1 364	3 191	1	3	1
Hueytown city (pt.).....	235	220	13	1	1	—	—	220	13	1	1	—
Montgomery city (pt.).....	22 236	3 762	18 374	36	43	21	102	3 737	18 320	34	39	4
Northport city (pt.).....	849	343	505	—	1	—	—	343	505	—	1	—
Selma city.....	8 731	4 117	4 575	10	28	1	24	4 099	4 569	10	28	1
Tuscaloosa city (pt.).....	15 900	8 273	7 495	23	92	17	88	8 225	7 477	23	85	2

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land oreo		
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households		Nonfamily households				
			Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone					
Total	Occupied	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	
District 1 -----	242 227	209 370	1 174	44 700	430	200	1 250	925	264	354	303	17 574.3	6 785.4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All oreas -----	81	77	5	55 800	61	77	46	29	17	20	20	.9	.4
Poarch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.) -----	81	77	5	55 800	61	77	46	29	17	20	20	.9	.4
District 2 -----	238 839	215 137	385	58 100	199	237	450	364	67	134	118	26 241.4	10 131.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All oreas -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1
Poarch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	.1

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
All persons	4 040 587	577 375	577 203	577 116	577 058	577 235	577 170	577 430
Urban	2 437 715	380 488	335 396	306 104	197 383	352 839	445 892	419 613
Inside urbanized area	1 839 901	301 197	202 022	157 275	71 451	313 113	426 918	367 925
Outside urbanized area	597 814	79 291	133 374	148 829	125 932	39 726	18 974	51 688
Rural	1 602 872	196 887	241 807	271 012	379 675	224 396	131 278	157 817
Farm	59 349	5 475	12 491	8 863	16 664	8 058	2 019	5 779
ANCESTRY								
All persons	4 040 587	577 375	577 203	577 116	577 058	577 235	577 170	577 430
Ancestry specified	3 354 494	486 953	476 278	465 081	455 806	493 380	487 124	489 872
Single ancestry	2 669 979	371 711	383 269	382 545	359 414	372 486	350 975	449 579
Multiple ancestry	684 515	115 242	93 009	82 536	96 392	120 894	136 149	40 293
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	686 093	90 422	100 925	112 035	121 252	83 855	90 046	87 558
Total ancestries reported	4 039 009	602 195	569 287	547 617	552 198	614 274	623 273	530 165
Arab	5 839	1 253	442	325	149	885	2 528	257
Austrian	2 512	569	330	201	111	478	716	107
Belgian	961	124	171	135	54	220	245	12
Canadian	2 670	529	617	189	148	449	584	154
Czech	4 159	1 180	582	305	270	834	851	137
Danish	5 180	1 247	787	403	430	816	1 343	154
Dutch	76 037	9 894	9 890	11 239	13 864	11 948	14 095	5 107
English	479 507	66 301	70 404	62 688	64 433	82 932	103 653	29 096
Finnish	1 759	310	227	149	102	560	309	102
French (except Basque)	93 135	23 759	12 607	9 115	9 034	14 008	19 085	5 527
French Canadian	14 965	4 305	2 381	1 701	1 445	1 955	2 325	853
German	430 753	68 903	58 330	52 680	62 406	80 968	82 995	24 471
Greek	6 895	1 601	944	715	610	591	2 047	387
Hungarian	4 117	747	715	381	225	738	1 073	238
Irish	617 577	85 053	81 288	85 605	115 395	107 639	105 966	36 631
Italian	53 266	8 681	6 463	5 964	4 398	7 827	16 012	3 921
Lithuanian	1 809	234	290	257	146	435	415	32
Norwegian	8 489	2 035	1 566	870	418	1 749	1 475	376
Polish	21 907	3 506	3 418	3 073	2 070	4 249	4 389	1 202
Portuguese	1 408	446	206	127	80	212	235	102
Romanian	816	209	155	28	95	150	171	8
Russian	5 157	843	803	552	217	714	1 838	190
Scotch-Irish	127 826	22 487	22 004	13 274	12 169	19 558	29 848	8 486
Scottish	76 020	12 553	11 350	8 616	7 839	11 798	19 496	4 368
Slavak	5 022	830	849	328	308	1 033	1 388	286
Subsaharan African	4 907	831	865	582	217	772	487	1 153
Swedish	18 235	4 342	2 378	1 874	1 680	3 435	3 698	828
Swiss	4 107	832	563	337	332	745	1 063	235
Ukrainian	1 585	292	171	204	92	484	312	30
United States or American	705 907	76 743	104 881	109 283	153 509	111 154	91 077	59 260
Welsh	18 809	2 920	2 456	1 839	1 848	3 478	5 115	1 153
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	2 950	365	316	567	214	957	281	250
Yugoslavian	1 085	232	136	89	55	246	316	11
Other ancestries	1 233 638	198 039	170 702	173 922	97 835	140 257	107 842	345 041
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP								
Persons under 18 years	1 060 001	162 587	154 652	148 082	145 018	144 030	135 582	170 050
Citizen	1 057 191	162 005	154 152	147 804	144 944	143 507	134 896	169 883
Native	1 056 536	161 872	154 011	147 748	144 932	143 349	134 798	169 826
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	655	133	141	56	12	158	98	57
Foreign born, not a citizen	2 810	582	500	278	74	523	686	167
Persons 18 years and over	2 980 586	414 788	422 551	429 034	432 040	433 205	441 588	407 380
Citizen	2 961 254	411 604	420 121	426 281	430 870	429 319	436 972	406 087
Native	2 940 518	408 223	416 017	423 942	429 775	424 418	433 088	405 055
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	20 736	3 381	4 104	2 339	1 095	4 901	3 884	1 032
Foreign born, not a citizen	19 332	3 184	2 430	2 753	1 170	3 886	4 616	1 293
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 111 139	157 118	158 365	155 628	168 925	164 130	159 361	147 612
With own children under 18 years	529 830	78 127	77 415	73 584	77 988	77 382	73 455	71 879
Number of own children under 18 years	939 357	143 114	139 394	129 634	132 545	132 623	125 611	136 436
Married-couple families	874 765	120 041	126 281	123 078	142 437	136 704	136 095	90 129
With own children under 18 years	406 907	57 432	59 993	56 959	65 022	63 086	62 837	41 578
Number of own children under 18 years	718 426	104 444	107 337	99 591	111 434	109 033	109 067	77 520
Female householder, no husband present	195 207	31 109	26 324	26 804	20 812	21 721	18 676	49 761
With own children under 18 years	106 279	18 224	14 956	14 173	10 518	11 931	9 067	27 410
Number of own children under 18 years	194 555	34 768	27 966	26 137	17 520	19 990	14 303	53 871
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 486 706	207 077	212 944	217 451	217 101	220 173	218 476	193 484
Never married	399 521	56 956	55 069	62 890	45 650	55 173	57 341	66 442
Now married, except separated	912 256	125 354	132 532	129 114	147 173	141 437	140 539	96 107
Separated	25 144	3 942	3 664	3 875	2 580	2 717	2 133	6 233
Widowed	38 745	5 541	5 071	5 437	5 968	4 743	4 094	7 891
Divorced	111 040	15 284	16 608	16 135	15 730	16 103	14 369	16 811
Females 15 years and over	1 677 784	235 214	236 950	238 620	241 545	237 106	244 895	243 454
Never married	344 805	49 702	45 406	51 362	35 132	43 084	50 600	69 519
Now married, except separated	902 539	124 033	130 434	127 390	146 372	140 088	139 861	94 361
Separated	40 439	7 016	5 752	6 234	3 756	3 571	2 791	11 319
Widowed	236 807	31 645	33 752	34 061	37 121	28 349	29 217	42 662
Divorced	153 194	22 818	21 606	19 573	19 164	22 014	22 426	25 593
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	351	369	371	341	382	335	208	450
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 463	1 576	1 497	1 554	1 547	1 324	1 131	1 662
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 077	2 156	2 145	2 143	2 130	1 946	1 793	2 266

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 040 587	577 375	577 203	577 116	577 058	577 235	577 170	577 430
Native	3 997 054	570 095	570 028	571 690	574 707	567 767	567 886	574 881
Born in State of residence	3 067 607	420 937	416 304	435 051	472 154	389 618	427 987	505 556
Born in a different State	904 803	146 363	147 728	132 325	101 101	172 892	136 765	67 629
Born abroad	24 644	2 795	5 996	4 314	1 452	5 257	3 134	1 696
Foreign born	43 533	7 280	7 175	5 426	9 468	9 468	9 284	2 549
Naturalized citizen	21 391	3 514	4 245	2 395	1 107	5 059	3 982	1 089
Not a citizen	22 142	3 766	2 930	3 031	1 244	4 409	5 302	1 460
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Persons 5 years and over	3 759 802	534 361	535 969	538 981	540 661	537 606	539 207	533 017
Speak a language other than English	107 866	16 663	16 009	15 482	9 554	17 410	17 653	15 095
Do not speak English "very well"	36 018	5 586	5 179	5 717	3 385	5 615	5 519	5 017
Linguistically isolated	10 453	1 989	1 448	1 437	721	1 829	2 078	951
Speak Spanish	42 653	6 636	6 536	6 533	4 741	6 116	5 608	6 363
Do not speak English "very well"	14 168	2 218	2 000	2 391	1 682	2 064	1 648	2 165
Linguistically isolated	2 416	428	344	320	332	399	317	276
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	15 842	2 780	2 831	2 272	1 012	2 788	2 989	1 170
Do not speak English "very well"	7 920	1 554	1 366	1 286	530	1 366	1 371	447
Linguistically isolated	4 366	1 037	625	672	172	768	976	116
Linguistically isolated households	6 012	1 029	819	902	410	994	1 183	675
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 056 402	155 391	151 333	158 246	129 634	146 972	151 906	162 920
Preprimary school	59 562	9 412	9 031	7 331	5 837	9 025	10 491	8 435
Public school	35 280	5 079	5 203	5 194	4 078	5 042	4 568	6 116
Elementary or high school	738 159	113 695	107 498	104 327	102 157	98 257	91 074	121 151
Public school	680 875	99 418	97 543	99 453	99 347	92 437	80 539	112 138
College	258 681	32 284	34 804	46 588	21 640	39 690	50 341	33 334
Public college	223 988	26 431	30 635	41 301	19 519	34 919	43 849	27 334
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 545 969	357 993	363 826	353 673	375 885	371 953	376 728	345 911
Less than 9th grade	348 848	42 358	50 087	57 547	71 394	44 330	27 342	55 490
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	494 790	68 876	65 435	78 788	87 698	60 918	52 025	81 050
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	749 591	116 489	102 644	105 498	117 675	103 847	103 725	99 713
Some college, no degree	427 062	61 155	65 133	52 258	51 208	66 957	75 881	54 470
Associate degree	126 450	16 642	19 854	15 939	17 293	19 704	18 580	18 438
Bachelor's degree	258 231	34 935	38 884	26 422	18 834	51 498	63 882	23 776
Graduate or professional degree	140 997	17 538	21 789	17 221	11 783	24 399	35 293	12 974
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.9	68.9	68.2	61.5	57.7	71.6	78.9	60.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.7	14.7	16.7	12.3	8.1	20.4	26.3	10.6
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 759 802	534 361	535 969	538 981	540 661	537 606	539 207	533 017
Same house	2 155 936	311 330	292 473	310 864	336 612	287 767	284 892	331 998
Different house in the United States	1 574 051	220 118	235 604	222 586	202 516	243 467	250 375	199 383
Same county	961 283	148 446	125 298	121 379	131 817	142 810	142 294	149 239
Different county	612 768	71 672	110 306	101 209	70 699	100 657	108 081	50 144
Same State	284 648	24 176	50 516	51 264	39 667	37 757	55 869	25 399
Different State	328 120	47 496	59 790	49 945	31 032	62 900	52 212	24 745
Northeast	22 886	3 155	5 021	3 222	1 257	3 981	3 385	2 865
Midwest	51 576	6 061	8 063	6 776	6 083	11 742	6 912	5 939
South	219 705	33 957	39 376	35 255	21 175	39 138	37 661	13 143
West	33 953	4 323	7 330	4 692	2 517	8 039	4 254	2 798
Puerto Rico	506	111	70	163	6	128	28	101
U.S. outlying area	411	25	96	28	8	103	50	101
Elsewhere	28 898	2 777	7 726	5 338	1 519	6 141	3 862	1 535
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 735 588	232 992	258 213	244 991	241 292	270 377	278 581	209 142
Car, truck, or van	1 641 586	220 113	243 690	230 873	229 124	257 859	267 016	192 911
Drove alone	1 374 395	184 855	205 076	188 544	187 955	219 574	236 542	151 849
Carpooled	267 191	35 258	38 614	42 329	41 169	38 285	30 474	41 062
Public transportation	13 279	2 184	1 209	1 321	542	696	892	6 435
Walked	32 873	3 866	5 316	6 218	3 787	4 855	4 956	4 956
Other means	16 756	3 052	3 075	2 651	1 654	2 075	1 851	2 398
Worked at home	31 094	3 777	4 923	3 928	6 185	4 892	4 947	2 442
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.2	21.8	19.1	20.8	23.1	20.7	21.8	21.0
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE								
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	434 787	63 997	64 963	60 654	60 134	67 303	65 589	52 147
May 1975 or later service only	55 188	7 765	9 498	8 452	5 868	9 041	6 476	8 088
September 1980 or later service only	31 447	4 270	5 630	4 981	3 344	5 036	3 851	4 335
Served 2 or more years	26 689	3 605	4 891	4 313	2 724	4 364	3 248	3 544
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	119 435	17 979	18 440	16 315	15 333	19 831	17 933	13 604
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	14 809	1 772	4 781	2 328	1 497	2 192	1 203	1 036
February 1955 to July 1964 only	42 786	6 675	5 250	5 632	6 199	7 274	7 327	4 429
Korean conflict, no World War II	60 356	8 570	8 140	8 177	9 185	9 609	9 919	6 756
Korean conflict and World War II	12 118	2 162	2 114	1 699	1 253	2 003	1 824	1 063
World War II, no Korean conflict	125 973	18 483	16 128	17 434	20 282	16 760	20 299	16 587
World War I	747	153	92	97	113	109	112	71
Other service	3 375	499	459	520	404	484	496	513
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 529 507	355 919	346 840	362 606	363 335	377 447	381 326	342 034
With a mobility or self-care limitation	156 271	23 255	19 362	24 084	23 624	18 192	13 608	34 146
With a mobility limitation	75 374	10 360	9 626	12 055	13 014	9 206	7 080	14 033
In labor force	12 586	1 574	2 039	1 987	1 695	1 508	1 236	2 547
With a self-care limitation	117 644	17 660	14 719	17 915	16 569	13 285	9 542	27 954
With a work disability	244 826	33 931	32 747	37 457	42 734	32 330	26 290	39 337
In labor force	74 089	10 558	11 182	11 097	11 533	10 620	9 465	9 634
Prevented from working	149 556	20 280	18 776	23 121	27 859	18 682	14 346	26 492
No work disability	2 284 681	321 988	314 093	325 149	320 601	345 117	355 036	302 697
In labor force	1 741 755	239 752	246 747	245 275	244 726	269 522	275 307	220 426
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	499 902	69 593	72 357	71 070	80 943	62 408	65 659	77 872
With a mobility or self-care limitation	132 346	17 809	18 652	19 518	23 638	15 607	14 009	23 113
With a mobility limitation	106 013	14 035	14 800	15 749	19 310	12 926	11 592	17 601
With a self-care limitation	79 253	10 902	11 367	11 671	13 942	8 875	7 775	14 721

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 103 529	433 461	440 710	446 961	450 000	449 256	456 146	426 995
In labor force	1 895 361	259 210	277 980	269 412	264 388	290 843	294 519	239 009
Civilian labor force	1 870 381	257 686	266 730	263 608	263 925	286 996	293 669	237 767
Employed	1 741 794	235 982	251 150	244 557	245 563	270 514	281 859	212 169
Unemployed	128 587	21 704	15 580	19 051	18 362	16 482	11 810	25 598
Females 16 years and over	1 647 860	230 742	232 485	234 010	237 317	233 339	241 529	238 438
In labor force	862 402	117 906	127 389	122 669	115 116	127 178	133 506	118 638
Civilian labor force	859 101	117 811	126 189	121 672	115 052	126 654	133 322	118 401
Employed	791 620	106 256	117 588	111 564	105 768	117 884	127 565	104 995
Unemployed	67 481	11 555	8 601	10 108	9 284	8 770	5 757	13 406
With own children under 6 years	244 549	37 178	36 007	32 445	32 242	35 287	34 919	36 471
In labor force	151 067	21 709	23 567	21 298	18 847	20 593	21 609	23 444
With own children 6 to 17 years only	304 916	44 295	43 232	43 762	46 709	43 177	40 239	43 502
In labor force	222 477	31 418	32 988	32 886	33 342	31 028	29 523	31 292
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	233 944	33 716	35 515	30 760	34 410	37 317	38 214	24 012
Bath parents in labor force	132 376	17 942	21 669	18 772	18 389	19 249	21 323	15 032
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	94 174	16 852	12 875	13 446	8 178	9 300	6 591	26 932
Parent in labor force	60 226	10 048	8 815	8 971	5 336	6 120	5 055	15 881
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents	488 610	71 470	72 370	69 440	77 665	72 129	71 480	54 056
Bath parents in labor force	317 009	44 264	49 366	47 492	48 445	45 478	46 407	35 557
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent	194 002	33 260	27 181	26 358	18 656	20 499	14 762	53 286
Parent in labor force	143 173	23 750	21 269	19 505	14 109	16 323	12 384	35 833
Persons 16 to 19 years	258 670	36 745	36 311	42 051	35 853	34 289	33 190	40 231
Not enrolled in school	57 269	7 467	7 481	9 876	10 337	7 719	5 973	8 416
Unemployed or not in labor force	28 497	4 034	3 506	4 891	4 826	3 443	2 576	5 221
Not high school graduate	32 600	4 264	4 184	5 498	6 426	4 136	3 166	4 926
Employed	12 137	1 364	1 578	1 912	2 802	1 737	1 383	1 361
Unemployed	5 692	759	621	1 139	1 052	748	442	931
Not in labor force	14 654	2 133	1 970	2 380	2 557	1 639	1 341	2 634
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 741 794	235 982	251 150	244 557	245 563	270 514	281 859	212 169
Private wage and salary workers	1 338 648	187 509	183 616	185 875	194 316	201 155	224 430	161 747
Local government workers	113 209	14 976	16 148	15 435	14 439	17 411	17 091	17 709
State government workers	97 924	12 183	19 344	15 384	9 349	11 090	15 956	14 618
Federal government workers	76 555	5 936	14 087	12 254	6 134	23 405	7 032	7 707
Self-employed workers	107 204	14 388	16 683	14 435	19 680	16 280	16 261	9 477
Unpaid family workers	8 254	990	1 272	1 174	1 645	1 173	1 089	911
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 741 794	235 982	251 150	244 557	245 563	270 514	281 859	212 169
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	395 065	52 674	57 768	46 478	38 102	74 565	89 842	35 636
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	173 388	22 840	26 139	20 293	17 930	30 519	41 917	13 750
Professional specialty occupations	221 677	29 834	31 629	26 185	20 172	44 046	47 925	21 886
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	511 433	72 529	77 146	62 962	59 016	76 313	104 350	59 117
Technicians and related support occupations	59 990	8 388	8 674	6 819	5 957	11 758	11 811	6 583
Sales occupations	202 282	29 858	30 284	24 757	24 852	28 886	42 702	20 943
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	249 161	34 283	38 188	31 386	28 207	35 669	49 837	31 591
Service occupations	207 344	30 737	28 503	28 513	24 851	29 577	24 614	40 549
Private household occupations	9 693	1 623	1 323	1 282	730	1 048	717	2 970
Protective service occupations	28 633	3 922	4 773	3 901	2 975	4 366	4 603	4 093
Service occupations, except protective and household	169 018	25 192	22 407	23 330	21 146	24 163	19 294	33 486
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	40 246	5 508	7 931	5 438	8 547	4 978	2 644	5 200
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	227 207	31 101	29 916	35 317	40 979	36 379	30 012	23 503
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	360 499	43 433	49 886	65 849	74 068	48 702	30 397	48 164
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	186 789	19 166	25 840	39 332	41 250	27 443	11 909	21 849
Transportation and material moving occupations	89 399	13 121	12 626	13 145	17 094	10 573	10 085	12 755
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	84 311	11 146	11 420	13 372	15 724	10 686	8 403	13 560
INDUSTRY								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 741 794	235 982	251 150	244 557	245 563	270 514	281 859	212 169
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	52 754	6 422	9 254	6 330	12 289	5 868	6 053	6 538
Construction	123 538	18 753	16 199	16 786	19 383	20 679	18 817	12 921
Manufacturing	398 449	46 310	50 645	74 787	78 671	72 325	35 595	40 116
Nondurable goods	197 555	26 267	28 458	46 729	39 032	23 638	14 019	19 412
Durable goods	200 894	20 043	22 187	28 058	39 639	48 687	21 576	20 704
Transportation	66 136	10 918	11 820	7 891	9 711	7 276	10 112	8 408
Communications and other public utilities	55 849	5 980	6 776	5 636	6 398	9 073	16 045	5 941
Wholesale trade	71 997	10 781	10 780	7 793	10 261	8 385	16 123	7 874
Retail trade	282 109	42 200	41 843	37 491	38 005	41 357	44 831	36 382
Finance, insurance, and real estate	86 817	11 346	13 075	9 113	8 326	10 142	24 866	9 949
Business and repair services	68 825	10 408	9 523	6 978	8 368	12 131	12 972	8 445
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	66 284	11 128	8 558	8 331	7 493	9 693	9 687	11 394
Professional and related services	376 285	53 000	52 073	49 420	37 992	53 898	76 723	53 179
Health services	143 506	20 416	18 915	16 272	15 960	18 278	30 080	23 585
Educational services	142 288	19 130	19 595	24 068	14 573	19 443	25 279	20 200
Other professional and related services	90 491	13 454	13 563	9 080	7 459	16 177	21 364	9 394
Public administration	92 751	8 736	20 604	14 001	8 666	19 687	10 035	11 022
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 031 788	275 451	298 495	294 242	284 828	311 346	319 959	247 467
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 632 533	215 555	244 277	236 411	232 557	253 595	256 830	193 308
50 to 52 weeks	1 153 888	148 403	180 480	162 571	156 071	184 497	193 025	128 841
40 to 49 weeks	175 380	24 019	22 938	24 766	29 238	25 708	24 119	24 592
27 to 39 weeks	106 912	15 472	14 311	16 074	17 682	15 242	13 605	14 526
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	183 753	27 236	25 664	25 753	24 598	26 083	29 357	25 062
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	157 812	24 405	20 164	22 592	25 966	18 845	17 349	28 491
Mean family income (dollars)	15 489	15 947	16 258	14 229	13 847	18 299	22 995	10 622
1 worker	339 996	50 811	46 294	45 874	51 074	49 514	46 054	50 375
Mean family income (dollars)	29 099	29 017	28 933	25 646	24 745	32 974	43 929	19 525
2 or more workers	613 331	81 902	91 907	87 162	91 885	95 771	95 958	68 746
Mean family income (dollars)	43 749	42 471	43 025	40 205	38 151	46 907	55 322	37 663

Table 16. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	Oistrict 1	District 2	Oistrict 3	Oistrict 4	Oistrict 5	District 6	Oistrict 7
INCOME IN 1989								
Households -----	1 506 009	209 907	215 128	212 402	220 663	219 371	223 178	205 360
Less than \$5,000 -----	159 594	23 537	21 518	25 211	23 852	17 040	13 120	35 316
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	178 304	24 399	24 473	27 486	30 741	20 568	17 264	33 373
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	161 059	23 023	22 052	24 402	26 978	20 768	17 331	26 505
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	288 244	41 612	41 759	42 021	46 111	38 819	37 998	39 924
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	236 515	32 891	35 210	34 487	35 229	35 472	35 906	27 320
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	234 754	31 842	34 561	32 047	32 449	38 930	41 279	23 646
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	168 690	22 595	24 436	19 324	18 858	31 955	36 777	14 745
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	44 820	5 475	6 492	4 373	3 647	9 819	12 058	2 956
\$100,000 or more -----	34 029	4 533	4 627	3 051	2 798	6 000	11 445	1 575
Median (dollars) -----	23 597	22 881	24 374	21 594	20 877	28 364	31 864	16 560
Mean (dollars) -----	30 484	29 765	30 669	27 325	26 392	34 645	41 253	22 538
Families -----	1 111 139	157 118	158 365	155 628	168 925	164 130	159 361	147 612
Less than \$5,000 -----	66 069	12 235	7 986	9 183	8 345	6 607	4 266	17 447
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	89 947	12 670	12 502	13 083	16 526	10 014	6 361	18 791
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	107 713	15 374	14 793	16 332	20 098	13 337	9 126	18 653
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	215 592	30 925	30 668	33 022	37 994	28 510	23 921	30 552
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	193 827	27 063	28 754	29 531	31 520	27 981	26 207	22 771
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	208 270	28 608	30 549	29 351	30 316	33 561	34 693	21 192
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	156 317	20 925	22 736	18 235	18 002	29 307	33 150	13 962
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	41 869	5 154	6 013	4 130	3 485	9 214	11 102	2 771
\$100,000 or more -----	31 535	4 164	4 364	2 761	2 639	5 599	10 535	1 473
Median (dollars) -----	28 688	27 360	29 492	26 800	25 401	33 189	38 768	20 773
Mean (dollars) -----	35 253	34 000	35 497	32 143	30 362	39 419	48 510	26 254
Nonfamily households -----	394 870	52 789	56 763	56 774	51 738	55 241	63 817	57 748
Median (dollars) -----	10 894	11 342	11 262	8 663	7 820	13 975	17 037	7 793
Mean (dollars) -----	16 434	16 411	16 517	13 473	12 973	19 823	22 642	12 286
Per capita income (dollars) -----	11 486	10 961	11 636	10 204	10 170	13 268	16 033	8 135
Per capita income, naninstitutionalized persons (dollars) -----	11 574	11 033	11 731	10 293	10 222	13 350	16 228	8 184
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households -----	1 506 009	209 907	215 128	212 402	220 663	219 371	223 178	205 360
With earnings -----	1 166 528	161 525	168 764	163 652	164 254	178 208	184 807	145 318
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	31 934	30 779	31 409	28 845	28 490	35 564	41 174	24 996
With Social Security income -----	433 707	61 528	61 466	61 223	71 460	54 124	54 942	68 964
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 862	7 220	6 638	6 624	6 566	6 705	8 143	6 365
With public assistance income -----	130 616	17 641	18 896	18 582	20 748	13 757	8 342	32 650
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	2 985	2 864	2 936	2 924	2 990	3 075	3 780	2 869
With retirement income -----	232 627	32 974	33 370	32 221	33 144	35 948	34 029	30 941
Mean retirement income (dollars) -----	9 130	9 373	10 398	8 424	7 522	11 144	9 486	7 228
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars) -----	35 253	34 000	35 497	32 143	30 362	39 419	48 510	26 254
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	34 611	32 855	34 906	31 942	30 836	38 107	48 604	24 969
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 837	35 133	36 063	32 322	29 955	40 590	48 430	27 473
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	39 848	39 465	39 910	36 075	32 729	42 958	52 266	33 206
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	40 769	40 263	40 845	37 287	34 219	42 821	53 137	34 561
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	39 047	38 734	39 063	35 031	31 478	43 075	51 519	32 046
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	16 600	14 741	16 863	15 738	16 068	19 396	23 982	14 318
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 728	11 045	13 106	11 965	12 416	15 351	19 723	10 698
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	21 228	19 969	21 805	19 972	19 800	24 325	28 000	18 758
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families -----	1 111 139	157 118	158 365	155 628	168 925	164 130	159 361	147 612
With related children under 18 years -----	578 793	85 944	83 433	80 791	83 334	82 388	77 632	85 271
With related children under 5 years -----	225 199	34 709	33 535	30 242	28 955	31 816	31 420	34 522
Married-couple families -----	874 765	120 041	126 281	123 078	142 437	136 704	136 095	90 129
With related children under 18 years -----	428 681	60 979	62 616	60 378	67 939	65 612	65 048	46 109
With related children under 5 years -----	170 869	24 900	25 804	22 761	24 351	26 677	27 593	18 783
Female householder, no husband present -----	195 207	31 109	26 324	26 804	20 812	21 721	18 676	49 761
With related children under 18 years -----	129 942	21 928	17 908	17 452	12 634	13 925	10 742	35 353
With related children under 5 years -----	47 537	8 672	6 747	6 392	3 818	4 357	3 289	14 262
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	476 346	64 454	67 434	71 619	58 463	65 797	77 472	71 107
Nonfamily householder -----	394 870	52 789	56 763	56 774	51 738	55 241	63 817	57 748
Persons 65 years and over -----	165 518	22 106	24 723	22 948	26 943	20 753	20 066	27 979
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	3 945 798	566 804	560 725	558 209	570 164	565 549	559 264	565 083
Persons under 18 years -----	1 048 610	161 006	153 052	145 945	143 701	142 838	133 852	168 216
Persons under 5 years -----	277 927	42 671	40 895	37 705	35 986	39 305	37 528	43 837
Related children under 18 years -----	1 044 374	160 481	152 456	145 200	142 866	142 343	133 416	167 612
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	766 447	117 810	111 561	107 495	106 880	103 038	95 888	123 775
Persons 65 years and over -----	499 872	69 582	72 357	71 056	80 943	62 408	65 659	77 867
Persons 75 years and over -----	200 524	27 065	29 619	28 171	32 989	23 342	25 307	34 031
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families -----	158 369	26 303	20 528	22 097	23 986	16 403	10 348	38 704
Percent below poverty level -----	14.3	16.7	13.0	14.2	14.2	10.0	6.5	26.2
With related children under 18 years -----	112 705	20 368	14 568	15 032	14 901	11 081	6 764	29 991
With related children under 5 years -----	53 468	9 946	7 073	6 968	6 601	5 316	3 243	14 321
Married-couple families -----	71 160	10 207	9 277	10 282	15 387	8 765	5 604	11 638
With related children under 18 years -----	40 388	6 733	5 082	5 478	8 102	4 857	3 117	7 019
With related children under 5 years -----	20 206	3 400	2 552	2 594	3 960	2 558	1 681	3 461
Female householder, no husband present -----	79 510	14 864	10 199	10 688	7 490	6 796	4 258	25 215
With related children under 18 years -----	67 736	12 880	8 819	8 965	6 146	5 746	3 419	21 761
With related children under 5 years -----	31 185	6 181	4 208	4 118	2 397	2 558	1 497	10 226
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	172 464	22 178	23 574	32 542	24 146	18 947	19 171	31 906
Nonfamily householder -----	130 517	16 141	18 743	23 146	20 615	14 574	12 964	24 334
Persons 65 years and over -----	73 117	8 725	11 840	10 776	13 707	8 844	5 042	14 183
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	723 614	118 571	95 289	107 849	100 308	72 914	52 331	176 352
Percent below poverty level -----	18.3	20.9	17.0	19.3	17.6	12.9	9.4	31.2
Persons under 18 years -----	253 636	47 332	33 949	33 855	30 449	23 442	13 802	70 807
Persons under 5 years -----	72 577	13 447	9 571	8 879	7 212	4 036	19 833	19 833
Related children under 18 years -----	250 485	46 896	33 566	33 274	29 841	23 059	13 494	70 355
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	177 908	33 449	23 995	23 675	20 962	15 847	9 458	50 522
Persons 65 years and over -----	119 799	14 172	19 080	17 719	22 729	13 917	8 142	24 040
Persons 75 years and over -----	62 350	7 118	10 206	9 021	11 897	7 198	4 313	12 597
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	314 902	57 449	37 163	48 074	33 066	29 716	24 526	84 908
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	943 351	149 366	126 635	142 213	137 114	98 983	70 170	218 870
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	1 586 300	242 509	218 647	241 463	246 801	181 837	134 997	320 046

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Alabama					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Islander Pacific		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Islander Pacific	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	2 975 247	1 019 743	18 295	21 754	23 579	402 911	164 556	5 510	3 582	4 732
Male	1 444 267	469 267	9 268	10 189	11 840	195 652	75 967	2 668	1 817	2 328
Female	1 530 980	550 476	9 027	11 565	11 739	207 259	88 589	2 842	1 765	2 404
Under 5 years	189 238	88 401	1 005	1 548	2 601	27 171	15 209	303	253	447
5 to 9 years	195 085	96 806	1 831	1 787	2 359	28 139	16 806	674	304	430
10 to 14 years	196 598	98 159	2 321	1 853	1 923	28 201	16 878	590	333	484
15 to 19 years	214 737	100 603	1 826	1 836	2 091	28 827	15 605	643	431	370
20 to 24 years	215 806	79 126	1 149	2 024	2 260	26 292	11 469	415	474	336
25 to 34 years	478 902	164 313	2 984	4 960	5 139	64 204	26 002	850	692	944
35 to 44 years	442 054	135 340	3 163	4 032	3 097	61 380	21 269	892	627	716
45 to 54 years	337 706	80 483	1 945	2 044	1 842	44 374	13 652	471	275	338
55 to 64 years	292 614	68 227	1 012	1 058	937	38 667	11 328	274	113	250
65 to 74 years	242 661	59 558	653	385	865	33 562	9 234	229	66	311
75 to 84 years	133 913	36 956	302	191	377	17 489	5 357	111	14	76
85 years and over	35 933	11 771	104	36	88	4 605	1 747	58	-	30
3 and 4 years	76 452	35 511	429	573	1 001	11 186	5 964	120	111	204
16 years and over	2 353 825	716 743	12 792	16 189	16 369	313 832	112 634	3 842	2 585	3 285
18 years and over	2 272 265	676 992	12 090	15 459	15 615	302 445	105 802	3 563	2 428	3 137
21 years and over	2 132 480	617 542	11 051	14 319	14 077	284 523	97 530	3 207	2 126	2 900
60 years and over	559 216	142 583	1 513	1 000	1 745	75 748	22 106	522	116	567
62 years and over	502 767	129 379	1 333	810	1 579	68 656	19 924	472	105	527
Median age	34.9	27.9	28.9	28.6	26.0	34.8	27.4	26.7	25.0	28.0
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	855 360	245 451	4 741	4 296	5 191	115 401	39 461	1 342	702	1 120
With own children under 18 years	386 076	137 177	2 935	2 814	3 214	54 190	22 547	814	453	675
Married-couple families	740 729	125 691	3 790	3 521	4 088	98 847	19 560	998	489	850
With own children under 18 years	333 205	68 260	2 343	2 438	2 590	45 881	10 445	631	375	542
Female householder, no husband present	88 780	105 018	762	471	815	12 992	17 646	312	98	214
With own children under 18 years	42 245	63 170	453	299	459	6 707	11 279	162	53	106
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	715 572	323 191	6 402	9 285	8 073	98 732	52 891	1 859	1 617	1 548
Preprimary	42 241	16 671	231	341	539	6 513	2 793	55	45	96
Elementary or high school	480 429	246 907	5 008	4 708	4 903	68 683	42 358	1 563	910	1 034
College	192 902	59 613	1 163	4 236	2 631	23 536	7 740	241	662	418
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 963 783	556 648	10 163	12 706	12 345	264 281	88 589	2 885	1 787	2 665
Less than 9th grade	235 969	109 577	1 522	1 384	1 421	24 364	16 776	636	503	384
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	348 248	142 874	2 048	1 298	1 814	44 842	23 024	714	248	479
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	600 172	143 871	2 833	1 989	3 280	89 767	25 513	789	259	766
Some college, no degree	343 319	79 476	1 968	1 774	2 551	48 463	11 954	419	244	492
Associate degree	95 690	29 227	613	708	793	11 992	4 348	135	128	161
Bachelor's degree	220 946	33 780	756	2 452	1 551	30 017	4 476	168	237	245
Graduate or professional degree	119 439	17 843	423	3 101	935	14 836	2 498	24	168	138
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.3	54.6	64.9	78.9	73.8	73.8	55.1	53.2	58.0	67.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.3	9.3	11.6	43.7	20.1	17.0	7.9	6.7	22.7	14.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 353 825	716 743	12 792	16 189	16 369	313 832	112 634	3 842	2 585	3 285
In labor force	1 459 864	414 462	8 230	10 057	10 858	191 326	63 596	2 274	1 599	2 058
Civilian labor force	1 441 530	408 646	8 106	9 837	9 821	190 067	63 355	2 271	1 592	2 032
Employed	1 369 364	353 740	7 415	9 242	9 010	179 875	52 277	2 019	1 454	1 862
Unemployed	72 166	54 906	691	595	811	10 192	11 078	252	138	170
Not in labor force	893 961	302 281	4 562	6 132	5 511	122 506	49 038	1 568	986	1 227
Females 16 years and over	1 229 719	401 295	6 360	8 647	8 268	164 155	63 007	2 086	1 206	1 687
In labor force	634 528	218 728	3 472	4 687	4 583	82 869	33 182	1 008	659	865
Civilian labor force	632 650	217 404	3 455	4 635	4 514	82 812	33 145	1 008	658	865
Employed	596 162	187 253	3 142	4 233	3 994	77 604	27 008	896	588	746
Unemployed	36 488	30 151	313	402	520	5 208	6 137	112	70	119
Not in labor force	595 191	182 567	2 888	3 960	3 685	81 286	29 825	1 078	547	822
Persons 16 to 19 years	174 236	80 969	1 480	1 459	1 764	23 259	12 576	542	324	284
Not enrolled in school	40 195	16 490	331	107	454	5 029	2 286	122	15	108
Unemployed or not in labor force	17 397	10 920	114	24	160	2 182	1 777	61	6	55
Not high school graduate	22 908	9 392	176	52	209	2 670	1 495	80	6	70
Employed	10 079	1 895	80	40	103	1 150	174	29	6	32
Unemployed	3 872	1 779	37	-	16	416	307	36	-	-
Not in labor force	8 864	5 700	59	12	84	1 096	1 014	15	-	38
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	1 157 406	334 828	6 068	6 091	6 955	154 178	52 748	1 824	897	1 511
Less than \$5,000	86 297	71 352	844	931	715	9 804	13 170	339	200	75
\$5,000 to \$9,999	118 240	58 701	726	451	706	14 696	9 311	237	121	193
\$10,000 to \$14,999	114 376	45 251	686	564	851	15 691	6 953	214	114	243
\$15,000 to \$24,999	220 496	65 092	1 365	934	1 451	30 934	10 062	440	131	361
\$25,000 to \$34,999	192 401	41 957	943	849	1 173	26 605	5 885	238	101	267
\$35,000 to \$49,999	201 130	31 710	732	963	1 042	27 103	4 391	208	104	170
\$50,000 to \$74,999	150 624	16 589	558	811	718	19 990	2 404	118	75	190
\$75,000 to \$99,999	41 300	3 041	184	291	117	5 054	371	26	24	5
\$100,000 or more	32 542	1 135	30	297	182	4 301	201	4	7	27
Mean income (dollars)	33 747	19 223	25 105	35 851	29 948	33 996	17 811	21 219	25 361	26 507
Per capita income (dollars)	13 235	6 473	8 390	10 814	9 663	13 109	5 926	7 546	6 895	8 982

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Alabama					District 1				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	855 360	245 451	4 741	4 296	5 191	115 401	39 461	1 342	702	1 120
With related children under 18 years.....	407 527	164 390	3 107	2 911	3 374	57 377	27 063	906	475	722
With related children under 5 years.....	154 088	68 565	901	1 161	1 678	22 338	11 819	304	188	314
Married-couple families	740 729	125 691	3 790	3 521	4 088	98 847	19 560	998	489	850
With related children under 18 years.....	345 862	77 243	2 409	2 476	2 666	47 793	12 049	662	375	573
With related children under 5 years.....	136 865	31 828	723	1 028	1 397	19 342	5 139	234	132	294
Female householder, no husband present	88 780	105 018	762	471	815	12 992	17 646	312	98	214
With related children under 18 years.....	49 516	79 438	551	325	528	7 750	13 865	222	68	122
With related children under 5 years.....	13 616	33 620	160	97	208	2 326	6 220	70	49	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	2 915 067	986 829	17 945	20 863	22 227	395 976	161 119	5 461	3 447	4 597
Persons under 18 years	696 467	338 108	6 164	6 151	7 810	99 536	58 128	1 932	1 144	1 579
Persons under 5 years	187 596	87 285	972	1 489	2 574	26 968	15 089	288	248	439
Persons 65 years and over	393 093	105 029	1 040	572	1 284	53 321	15 760	379	80	411
Persons 75 years and over	153 548	46 342	387	210	446	20 148	6 729	150	14	100
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	73 189	83 224	945	762	818	9 870	15 735	342	288	179
With related children under 18 years.....	44 728	66 615	689	511	661	6 736	13 146	265	189	141
With related children under 5 years.....	20 721	32 155	241	248	387	3 334	6 399	105	92	79
Married-couple families	48 484	21 508	525	505	371	5 932	3 925	172	140	97
With related children under 18 years.....	25 813	13 774	339	362	311	3 604	2 865	119	119	77
With related children under 5 years.....	13 442	6 404	125	165	198	2 002	1 273	63	46	59
Female householder, no husband present	21 352	57 534	374	163	338	3 543	11 060	161	74	69
With related children under 18 years.....	17 038	50 214	304	130	264	2 892	9 787	137	58	51
With related children under 5 years.....	6 532	24 453	110	69	138	1 197	4 903	42	39	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	342 388	371 975	3 868	4 168	4 305	45 029	70 502	1 498	1 375	816
Persons under 18 years	89 959	160 510	1 519	1 166	1 829	14 129	32 062	621	486	353
Persons under 5 years	27 228	44 632	276	282	736	4 417	8 812	96	104	141
Persons 65 years and over	74 755	44 504	376	145	262	7 401	6 569	166	30	62
Persons 75 years and over	39 636	22 464	178	71	104	3 765	3 275	78	—	19

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	431 550	139 311	1 715	3 377	4 407	422 152	150 175	1 194	2 762	3 008
Male	210 051	65 347	940	1 223	2 337	207 292	70 370	647	1 281	1 614
Female	221 499	73 964	775	2 154	2 070	214 860	79 805	547	1 481	1 394
Under 5 years	28 054	12 759	61	210	472	25 502	12 316	98	186	252
5 to 9 years	28 843	14 190	113	273	488	27 191	13 337	54	184	288
10 to 14 years	28 771	13 276	135	286	335	27 891	13 875	73	164	222
15 to 19 years	30 968	13 983	72	393	411	34 117	16 576	98	198	381
20 to 24 years	28 956	11 043	107	232	444	38 292	12 439	93	292	375
25 to 34 years	69 284	23 626	373	678	1 025	64 080	23 518	191	875	661
35 to 44 years	65 071	18 245	321	549	588	58 996	19 627	176	403	354
45 to 54 years	48 473	10 235	262	461	309	47 081	12 277	267	201	252
55 to 64 years	41 680	8 203	159	233	127	40 868	9 972	83	203	107
65 to 74 years	35 467	7 497	67	51	150	34 184	9 368	40	40	69
75 to 84 years	20 355	4 904	36	7	42	19 374	5 238	21	8	41
85 years and over	5 628	1 350	9	4	16	4 576	1 632	—	8	6
3 and 4 years	11 419	5 189	30	73	119	10 329	4 870	37	83	94
16 years and over	339 801	96 108	1 397	2 505	3 045	335 497	107 690	958	2 190	2 183
18 years and over	327 692	90 292	1 365	2 331	2 898	323 848	101 570	926	2 110	2 062
21 years and over	308 821	82 783	1 319	2 176	2 591	298 347	90 945	847	2 008	1 772
60 years and over	82 238	17 885	194	167	257	78 686	20 962	84	112	149
62 years and over	74 013	16 179	150	113	230	70 580	19 084	69	90	134
Median age	35.1	26.9	34.9	29.3	25.5	34.1	27.8	34.3	29.0	24.8
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	123 889	33 110	476	607	969	119 264	35 352	377	438	647
With own children under 18 years	56 879	19 678	279	405	638	53 484	19 547	175	267	367
Married-couple families	107 673	17 507	426	435	783	103 582	18 675	318	354	486
With own children under 18 years	49 094	10 203	240	302	538	46 431	10 078	143	219	304
Female householder, no husband present	12 425	13 691	34	139	120	12 031	14 633	41	71	120
With own children under 18 years	6 146	8 671	25	96	67	5 469	8 628	16	41	53
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	104 716	44 509	383	1 298	1 572	108 587	47 664	350	1 323	1 120
Preprimary	6 598	2 376	7	29	85	5 003	2 282	19	22	44
Elementary or high school	70 701	35 468	265	851	957	68 158	35 289	186	480	665
College	27 417	6 665	111	418	530	35 426	10 093	145	821	411
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	285 958	74 060	1 227	1 983	2 257	269 159	81 632	778	1 738	1 490
Less than 9th grade	32 184	17 468	168	221	196	38 138	19 140	108	128	184
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	45 028	19 837	207	295	247	56 783	21 641	143	162	183
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	83 294	18 316	299	550	630	83 385	21 563	178	241	541
Some college, no degree	55 688	8 721	235	329	564	42 040	9 684	195	273	308
Associate degree	16 534	3 010	108	148	163	12 258	3 478	85	85	86
Bachelor's degree	34 059	4 405	144	211	297	22 273	3 713	50	370	99
Graduate or professional degree	19 171	2 303	66	229	160	14 282	2 413	19	479	89
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.0	49.6	69.4	74.0	80.4	64.7	50.0	67.7	83.3	75.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.6	9.1	17.1	22.2	20.2	13.6	7.5	8.9	48.8	12.6
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	339 801	96 108	1 397	2 505	3 045	335 497	107 690	958	2 190	2 183
In labor force	217 974	56 902	887	1 547	2 087	204 323	62 737	596	1 307	1 391
Civilian labor force	208 942	55 041	855	1 434	1 630	200 437	61 077	540	1 256	1 089
Employed	199 935	48 634	807	1 356	1 422	189 459	53 166	498	1 183	984
Unemployed	9 007	6 407	48	78	208	10 978	7 911	42	73	105
Not in labor force	121 827	39 206	510	958	958	131 174	44 953	362	883	792
Females 16 years and over	176 907	52 788	656	1 701	1 378	173 090	59 066	442	1 165	984
In labor force	95 708	30 109	360	961	820	88 891	32 786	225	608	510
Civilian labor force	94 930	29 728	351	943	796	88 409	32 314	217	589	490
Employed	90 176	25 989	330	881	684	82 887	27 834	198	533	421
Unemployed	4 754	3 739	21	62	112	5 522	4 480	19	56	69
Not in labor force	81 199	22 679	296	740	558	84 199	26 280	217	557	474
Persons 16 to 19 years	24 887	11 005	63	290	344	28 046	13 619	87	160	318
Not enrolled in school	5 186	2 249	23	18	33	6 852	2 922	23	30	128
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 050	1 448	6	—	10	3 001	1 870	6	14	26
Not high school graduate	2 768	1 382	19	10	16	3 875	1 593	6	11	37
Employed	1 246	306	13	10	8	1 614	288	—	3	17
Unemployed	397	223	1	—	3	760	379	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 118	845	5	—	5	1 450	916	6	8	14
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	168 244	45 122	674	763	1 265	161 774	49 103	454	834	865
Less than \$5,000	11 958	9 373	77	74	165	14 664	10 255	66	181	147
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16 330	7 983	78	47	75	19 076	8 273	47	64	107
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 658	6 210	69	100	127	17 591	6 663	44	91	74
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31 971	9 342	145	191	286	32 028	9 676	118	164	206
\$25,000 to \$34,999	28 990	5 899	100	141	227	27 532	6 702	64	108	140
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30 276	4 062	110	83	228	26 878	5 001	35	115	120
\$50,000 to \$74,999	22 447	1 819	78	73	106	17 112	2 071	58	73	47
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6 145	306	5	36	16	4 063	272	22	12	4
\$100,000 or more	4 469	128	12	18	35	2 830	190	—	26	20
Mean income (dollars)	33 959	18 512	26 995	30 881	29 529	29 765	19 336	26 408	25 231	23 992
Per capita income (dollars)	13 423	6 232	10 678	8 351	9 371	11 535	6 487	10 736	9 134	7 624

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families -----	123 889	33 110	476	607	969	119 264	35 352	377	438	647
With related children under 18 years -----	59 565	22 979	285	427	653	56 850	23 366	180	284	367
With related children under 5 years -----	23 166	9 992	99	171	334	20 555	9 451	80	122	141
Married-couple families -----	107 673	17 507	426	435	783	103 582	18 675	318	354	486
With related children under 18 years -----	50 650	11 253	240	316	541	48 440	11 473	148	229	304
With related children under 5 years -----	20 606	4 881	99	123	276	18 221	4 314	74	118	134
Female householder, no husband present -----	12 425	13 691	34	139	120	12 031	14 633	41	71	120
With related children under 18 years -----	7 051	10 708	31	100	79	6 589	10 780	16	48	53
With related children under 5 years -----	2 065	4 631	—	41	39	1 769	4 613	6	4	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	421 243	133 506	1 601	3 258	4 023	410 889	143 085	1 114	2 462	2 643
Persons under 18 years -----	103 054	48 236	350	1 046	1 487	97 151	47 710	268	582	917
Persons under 5 years -----	27 897	12 582	61	210	472	25 238	12 186	98	150	252
Persons 65 years and over -----	58 784	13 378	112	62	208	55 354	15 595	61	29	111
Persons 75 years and over -----	23 597	5 961	45	11	58	21 690	6 447	21	12	47
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families -----	9 222	11 091	65	112	184	11 088	10 845	76	41	112
With related children under 18 years -----	5 529	8 865	58	89	152	6 548	8 420	23	18	78
With related children under 5 years -----	2 726	4 290	11	34	69	2 837	4 092	13	14	50
Married-couple families -----	6 053	3 125	34	55	85	7 407	2 777	56	20	48
With related children under 18 years -----	3 044	1 962	27	42	75	3 831	1 605	17	10	46
With related children under 5 years -----	1 601	936	11	4	23	1 859	706	7	10	43
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 695	7 411	17	50	68	3 142	7 494	20	15	56
With related children under 18 years -----	2 184	6 560	17	40	53	2 454	6 489	6	8	32
With related children under 5 years -----	994	3 181	—	23	27	884	3 224	6	4	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	44 087	50 123	325	472	797	57 198	49 768	233	454	537
Persons under 18 years -----	11 534	21 951	134	175	342	13 061	20 615	61	45	176
Persons under 5 years -----	3 528	5 938	8	32	154	3 777	5 776	16	16	53
Persons 65 years and over -----	12 229	6 772	51	28	30	11 010	6 674	23	4	2
Persons 75 years and over -----	6 697	3 478	24	7	4	5 796	3 220	—	4	2

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	533 376	38 087	3 726	1 206	2 195	481 826	85 607	3 864	5 025	4 199
Male	257 450	17 245	1 826	535	1 037	236 208	40 705	1 988	2 324	2 016
Female	275 926	20 842	1 900	671	1 158	245 618	44 902	1 876	2 701	2 183
Under 5 years	33 029	3 046	177	63	283	31 689	7 243	182	372	512
5 to 9 years	34 916	3 734	501	108	280	31 490	7 571	320	389	436
10 to 14 years	37 971	3 874	650	130	220	31 706	7 596	638	485	329
15 to 19 years	40 415	3 448	411	128	191	32 664	8 847	424	300	334
20 to 24 years	35 220	2 604	183	167	225	33 616	8 750	235	285	361
25 to 34 years	78 964	5 973	603	203	370	84 986	15 716	547	1 098	1 006
35 to 44 years	76 078	4 685	660	199	155	71 788	11 489	700	1 159	583
45 to 54 years	62 234	3 097	300	124	210	58 226	6 825	416	494	390
55 to 64 years	54 674	2 971	144	31	85	48 012	4 859	220	242	153
65 to 74 years	45 881	2 532	63	36	106	35 249	3 890	138	114	30
75 to 84 years	26 935	1 635	18	17	63	17 934	2 041	30	82	52
85 years and over	7 059	488	16	—	7	4 466	780	14	5	13
3 and 4 years	13 465	1 260	94	35	97	12 486	2 805	75	95	261
16 years and over	419 587	26 772	2 300	895	1 383	380 659	61 596	2 655	3 716	2 889
18 years and over	403 257	25 389	2 138	865	1 291	367 769	58 719	2 514	3 589	2 771
21 years and over	379 652	23 298	1 946	723	1 192	347 546	52 115	2 231	3 437	2 517
60 years and over	107 888	6 148	164	74	226	80 024	9 105	258	292	143
62 years and over	97 054	5 528	142	64	215	71 293	8 223	237	238	114
Median age	35.8	29.2	22.8	25.3	22.4	34.4	26.7	27.7	31.6	25.9
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	158 235	9 538	842	171	462	140 881	20 852	1 023	1 139	889
With own children under 18 years	71 954	5 187	646	104	266	63 534	12 268	625	778	593
Married-couple families	136 447	5 063	668	142	423	122 656	11 929	906	1 028	712
With own children under 18 years	61 740	2 590	526	91	232	54 780	6 931	527	721	467
Female householder, no husband present	16 830	3 828	127	13	36	14 044	7 525	93	33	120
With own children under 18 years	8 073	2 332	86	13	31	7 037	4 761	74	33	89
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	115 926	11 339	1 558	566	651	114 334	28 995	1 574	1 763	1 457
Preprimary	5 185	600	38	8	20	7 347	1 489	67	91	169
Elementary or high school	90 789	9 502	1 394	281	545	77 262	18 704	1 121	1 023	789
College	19 952	1 237	126	277	86	29 725	8 802	386	649	499
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	351 825	21 381	1 804	610	996	320 661	45 600	2 065	3 194	2 227
Less than 9th grade	66 423	4 520	234	96	270	37 251	6 885	250	199	168
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	81 107	6 072	378	88	247	49 468	10 865	352	222	234
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	110 636	6 238	642	104	276	91 616	11 911	532	437	401
Some college, no degree	48 144	2 579	350	116	102	58 214	7 812	467	354	577
Associate degree	16 327	849	77	40	26	16 719	2 687	107	147	164
Bachelor's degree	18 058	626	52	92	49	46 001	4 255	221	888	518
Graduate or professional degree	11 130	497	71	74	26	21 392	1 905	136	947	165
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.1	50.5	66.1	69.8	48.1	73.0	61.1	70.8	86.8	81.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	5.3	6.8	27.2	7.5	21.0	13.5	17.3	57.5	30.7
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	419 587	26 772	2 300	895	1 383	380 659	61 596	2 655	3 716	2 889
In labor force	246 950	15 220	1 567	383	837	245 824	40 209	1 841	2 490	2 146
Civilian labor force	246 536	15 179	1 559	383	837	243 231	39 130	1 816	2 449	1 929
Employed	230 122	13 418	1 431	367	753	231 409	34 718	1 701	2 319	1 838
Unemployed	16 414	1 761	128	16	84	11 822	4 412	115	130	91
Not in labor force	172 637	11 552	733	512	546	134 835	21 387	814	1 226	743
Females 16 years and over	220 391	15 047	1 154	505	752	196 563	33 227	1 223	2 015	1 542
In labor force	106 194	7 986	686	179	359	104 593	20 583	719	1 113	959
Civilian labor force	106 152	7 964	686	179	359	104 278	20 380	719	1 107	934
Employed	97 952	6 958	636	171	295	98 149	17 903	671	994	863
Unemployed	8 200	1 006	50	8	64	6 129	2 477	48	113	71
Not in labor force	114 197	7 061	468	326	393	91 970	12 644	504	902	583
Persons 16 to 19 years	32 542	2 597	313	118	162	26 382	7 246	355	237	301
Not enrolled in school	9 638	599	67	9	57	6 182	1 412	77	25	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 454	332	23	—	29	2 654	780	6	—	11
Not high school graduate	6 063	305	39	3	43	3 389	704	20	12	26
Employed	2 663	105	24	3	22	1 515	185	14	12	18
Unemployed	1 012	40	—	—	9	592	156	—	—	—
Not in labor force	2 373	160	15	—	12	1 270	363	6	—	8
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	206 031	13 182	1 012	266	583	188 621	27 834	1 194	1 432	1 149
Less than \$5,000	20 717	3 004	84	34	64	12 214	4 586	113	103	78
\$5,000 to \$9,999	28 226	2 347	131	30	41	16 560	3 823	132	34	86
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24 994	1 843	120	13	47	17 086	3 476	108	62	99
\$15,000 to \$24,999	43 418	2 312	227	84	175	32 797	5 639	233	94	145
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33 331	1 637	200	26	124	31 155	3 802	252	189	172
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31 029	1 239	119	30	85	34 754	3 626	173	339	266
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18 063	678	88	29	32	29 145	2 272	122	386	222
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 526	87	34	—	—	9 159	479	56	125	43
\$100,000 or more	2 727	35	9	20	15	5 751	131	5	100	38
Mean income (dollars)	26 850	18 660	26 960	51 733	26 637	36 214	23 420	29 021	50 646	38 037
Per capita income (dollars)	10 448	6 565	7 281	12 320	6 655	14 257	7 800	8 662	15 254	12 635

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	158 235	9 538	842	171	462	140 881	20 852	1 023	1 139	889
With related children under 18 years	76 201	6 238	679	110	280	66 809	13 980	635	778	628
With related children under 5 years	26 398	2 357	122	21	133	25 415	5 822	152	307	326
Married-couple families	136 447	5 063	668	142	423	122 656	11 929	906	1 028	712
With related children under 18 years	64 263	2 959	536	97	246	56 717	7 501	537	721	483
With related children under 5 years	23 109	1 087	91	21	110	22 869	3 244	147	307	258
Female householder, no husband present	16 830	3 828	127	13	36	14 044	7 525	93	33	120
With related children under 18 years	9 572	2 933	102	13	31	8 081	5 711	74	33	100
With related children under 5 years	2 673	1 121	13	—	20	1 998	2 344	5	—	61
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	527 232	37 466	3 720	1 089	2 161	475 476	80 400	3 827	4 980	3 965
Persons under 18 years	128 938	12 576	1 588	333	881	113 276	26 482	1 350	1 431	1 384
Persons under 5 years	32 676	2 988	177	63	280	31 491	7 122	182	367	499
Persons 65 years and over	76 287	4 495	97	53	170	55 466	6 552	182	196	89
Persons 75 years and over	30 928	2 010	34	17	70	20 527	2 682	44	82	59
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	20 527	3 280	134	22	69	10 822	5 248	183	131	81
With related children under 18 years	12 231	2 539	95	15	57	6 607	4 216	136	103	68
With related children under 5 years	5 454	1 109	27	—	31	3 017	2 203	20	64	53
Married-couple families	14 349	933	72	21	47	7 272	1 227	123	131	24
With related children under 18 years	7 502	529	47	14	35	3 865	796	81	103	24
With related children under 5 years	3 731	221	8	—	11	2 026	441	15	64	24
Female householder, no husband present	5 293	2 137	48	1	22	3 051	3 687	51	—	37
With related children under 18 years	4 208	1 892	34	1	22	2 464	3 229	46	—	29
With related children under 5 years	1 540	833	13	—	20	880	1 673	5	—	22
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	85 433	13 856	621	189	643	48 831	22 704	686	566	447
Persons under 18 years	24 278	5 751	247	50	360	13 062	9 838	314	169	187
Persons under 5 years	7 203	1 572	61	16	113	4 073	3 035	27	54	70
Persons 65 years and over	20 695	1 981	47	6	53	11 300	2 544	34	34	29
Persons 75 years and over	10 886	997	14	—	19	5 935	1 206	23	34	20

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	517 972	52 555	1 477	4 530	2 921	185 460	389 452	809	1 272	2 117
Male	248 475	24 902	805	2 381	1 495	89 139	174 731	394	628	1 013
Female	269 497	27 653	672	2 149	1 426	96 321	214 721	415	644	1 104
Under 5 years	33 103	4 354	84	352	253	10 690	33 474	100	112	382
5 to 9 years	33 967	4 456	134	438	223	10 539	36 712	35	91	214
10 to 14 years	31 583	4 769	185	257	189	10 475	37 891	50	198	144
15 to 19 years	35 415	4 532	118	252	202	12 331	37 612	60	134	202
20 to 24 years	40 166	5 428	57	493	292	13 264	27 393	59	81	227
25 to 34 years	90 253	9 965	289	1 162	773	27 131	59 513	131	252	360
35 to 44 years	83 617	8 371	259	890	438	25 124	51 654	155	205	263
45 to 54 years	56 468	3 729	154	381	225	20 850	30 668	75	108	118
55 to 64 years	47 869	2 742	100	213	169	20 844	28 152	32	23	46
65 to 74 years	38 785	2 228	39	47	108	19 533	24 809	77	31	91
75 to 84 years	20 742	1 494	58	45	44	11 084	16 287	28	18	59
85 years and over	6 004	487	—	—	5	3 595	5 287	7	19	11
3 and 4 years	13 205	1 700	23	126	92	4 362	13 723	50	50	134
16 years and over	412 921	38 229	1 044	3 446	2 229	151 528	273 714	596	852	1 355
18 years and over	400 244	36 526	993	3 342	2 173	147 010	258 694	591	794	1 283
21 years and over	375 393	33 279	948	3 124	2 002	138 198	237 592	553	725	1 103
60 years and over	89 585	5 561	163	163	221	45 047	60 816	128	76	182
62 years and over	80 203	5 054	135	124	193	40 968	55 387	128	76	166
Median age	34.4	27.6	30.8	28.3	28.6	38.2	28.8	33.0	26.0	22.7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	145 406	12 379	446	993	663	52 284	94 759	235	246	441
With own children under 18 years	65 308	7 159	268	643	360	20 727	50 791	128	164	315
Married-couple families	127 317	7 453	306	888	574	44 207	45 504	168	185	260
With own children under 18 years	57 505	4 477	177	607	315	17 774	23 536	99	123	192
Female householder, no husband present	14 190	4 315	88	77	80	6 268	43 380	67	40	125
With own children under 18 years	6 452	2 518	61	30	36	2 361	24 981	29	33	77
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	132 688	16 389	461	2 133	1 061	40 589	121 404	217	585	664
Preprimary	9 449	870	28	135	75	2 146	6 261	17	11	50
Elementary or high school	78 976	10 869	351	817	457	25 860	94 717	128	346	456
College	44 263	4 650	82	1 181	529	12 583	20 426	72	228	158
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	343 738	29 016	899	2 738	1 762	128 161	216 370	505	656	948
Less than 9th grade	23 166	3 934	67	139	92	14 443	40 854	59	98	127
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	45 400	6 240	166	171	242	25 620	55 195	88	112	182
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	96 784	6 338	231	319	342	44 690	54 712	162	79	324
Some college, no degree	69 807	5 483	193	349	308	20 963	33 243	109	109	200
Associate degree	16 281	2 053	80	148	126	5 579	12 802	21	12	67
Bachelor's degree	59 765	3 426	99	554	310	10 773	12 879	22	100	33
Graduate or professional degree	32 535	1 542	63	1 058	342	6 093	6 685	44	146	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.1	64.9	74.1	88.7	81.0	68.7	55.6	70.9	68.0	67.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.9	17.1	18.0	58.9	37.0	13.2	9.0	13.1	37.5	5.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	412 921	38 229	1 044	3 446	2 229	151 528	273 714	596	852	1 355
In labor force	266 911	24 427	692	2 195	1 546	86 556	151 371	373	536	793
Civilian labor force	266 153	24 335	692	2 195	1 540	86 164	150 529	373	528	764
Employed	256 855	22 039	646	2 060	1 474	81 709	129 488	313	503	677
Unemployed	9 298	2 296	46	135	66	4 455	21 041	60	25	87
Not in labor force	146 010	13 802	352	1 251	683	64 972	122 343	223	316	562
Females 16 years and over	218 460	20 790	475	1 601	1 136	80 153	157 370	324	454	789
In labor force	119 108	13 082	309	904	678	37 165	81 000	165	263	392
Civilian labor force	118 971	13 035	309	904	678	37 098	80 838	165	255	392
Employed	114 435	11 930	284	827	657	34 959	69 631	127	239	328
Unemployed	4 536	1 105	25	77	21	2 139	11 207	38	16	64
Not in labor force	99 352	7 708	166	697	458	42 988	76 370	159	191	397
Persons 16 to 19 years	29 017	3 785	88	215	175	10 103	29 951	32	115	180
Not enrolled in school	5 124	837	8	—	21	2 184	6 185	11	10	44
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 058	506	8	—	11	998	4 207	4	4	18
Not high school graduate	2 757	397	8	—	13	1 386	3 516	4	10	4
Employed	1 303	80	—	—	2	588	757	—	6	4
Unemployed	392	46	—	—	4	303	628	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 062	271	8	—	7	495	2 131	4	4	—
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	203 268	17 497	614	1 573	1 014	75 290	129 342	296	326	568
Less than \$5,000	10 376	2 347	93	286	88	6 564	28 617	72	53	98
\$5,000 to \$9,999	14 540	2 518	48	123	103	8 812	24 446	53	32	101
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 097	1 950	66	171	167	8 259	18 156	65	13	94
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33 825	3 814	148	194	152	15 523	24 247	54	76	126
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32 877	2 692	82	244	140	11 911	15 340	7	40	103
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38 722	2 222	61	217	150	12 368	11 169	26	75	23
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35 157	1 334	82	163	106	8 710	6 011	12	12	15
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11 453	486	34	85	49	1 900	1 040	7	9	—
\$100,000 or more	11 221	134	—	90	59	1 243	316	—	16	8
Mean income (dollars)	42 719	25 443	26 948	35 045	38 363	29 793	18 315	16 795	29 464	21 118
Per capita income (dollars)	16 837	8 648	10 145	12 311	13 756	12 239	6 190	6 431	7 739	6 266

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 6						District 7					
	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.												
All Income Levels In 1989												
Families	145 406	12 379	446	993	663		52 284	94 759	235	246		441
With related children under 18 years.....	68 320	8 283	287	665	360		22 405	62 481	135	172		364
With related children under 5 years.....	27 445	3 535	75	320	223		8 771	25 589	69	32		207
Married-couple families	127 317	7 453	306	888	574		44 207	45 504	168	185		260
With related children under 18 years.....	59 314	4 869	187	607	315		18 685	27 139	99	131		204
With related children under 5 years.....	25 117	2 105	31	295	203		7 601	11 058	47	32		122
Female householder, no husband present	14 190	4 315	88	77	80		6 268	43 380	67	40		125
With related children under 18 years.....	7 462	3 174	70	30	36		3 011	32 267	36	33		107
With related children under 5 years.....	1 883	1 359	44	3	13		902	13 332	22	—		54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	504 390	48 402	1 451	4 426	2 866		179 861	382 851	771	1 201		1 972
Persons under 18 years	116 551	15 501	476	1 181	738		37 961	129 475	200	434		824
Persons under 5 years	32 776	4 249	84	352	253		10 550	33 069	82	99		379
Persons 65 years and over	61 700	3 743	97	84	152		32 181	45 506	112	68		143
Persons 75 years and over	23 562	1 650	58	37	49		13 096	20 863	35	37		63
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level												
Families	7 301	2 845	57	131	44		4 359	34 180	88	37		149
With related children under 18 years.....	4 411	2 233	43	77	23		2 666	27 196	69	20		142
With related children under 5 years.....	2 029	1 143	27	44	11		1 324	12 919	38	—		94
Married-couple families	4 692	745	25	128	19		2 779	8 776	43	10		51
With related children under 18 years.....	2 521	511	11	74	5		1 446	5 506	37	—		49
With related children under 5 years.....	1 399	236	5	41	3		824	2 591	16	—		35
Female householder, no husband present	2 223	2 000	32	3	25		1 405	23 745	45	20		61
With related children under 18 years.....	1 703	1 681	32	3	18		1 133	20 576	32	20		59
With related children under 5 years.....	590	882	22	3	8		447	9 757	22	—		40
Persons for whom poverty status is determined..	38 698	12 439	236	843	351		23 112	152 583	269	269		714
Persons under 18 years	8 638	4 939	58	142	67		5 257	65 354	84	99		344
Persons under 5 years	2 490	1 473	28	45	12		1 740	18 026	40	15		193
Persons 65 years and over	6 772	1 331	32	7	14		5 348	18 633	23	36		72
Persons 75 years and over	3 629	661	16	7	—		2 928	9 627	23	19		40

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present			
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Percent with own children under 18 years		
					Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"
The State	4 040 587	1.1	3 997 054	76.7	23 122	35.1	84 744	32.9	1 111 139	47.7	874 765	46.5	195 207	54.4
District 1	577 375	1.3	570 095	73.8	3 781	34.2	12 882	33.3	157 118	49.7	120 041	47.8	31 109	58.6
COUNTY														
Baldwin County	98 280	1.0	97 305	65.7	407	22.9	1 854	24.3	28 260	45.1	24 062	42.8	3 460	61.0
Clarke County (pt.)	24 272	.4	24 178	89.5	69	33.3	244	22.5	6 455	51.0	4 961	51.0	1 230	51.1
Eschscholtz County	35 518	.3	35 418	75.9	148	38.5	537	29.4	9 560	47.6	7 431	45.5	1 748	57.0
Mobile County	378 643	1.6	372 651	73.5	2 922	35.4	9 827	35.4	101 989	50.8	74 975	49.0	22 816	58.8
Monroe County	23 968	.4	23 881	87.1	140	29.3	251	29.5	6 276	52.4	4 883	51.5	1 156	61.9
Washington County	16 694	.2	16 662	83.1	95	46.3	169	43.8	4 578	52.1	3 729	53.2	699	49.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Daphne city	11 290	1.3	11 148	60.4	12	—	170	24.1	3 315	45.8	2 860	43.3	377	61.3
Mobile city	196 278	2.1	192 165	72.9	1 341	30.5	6 159	33.8	51 688	48.6	35 511	45.5	13 913	58.6
Pritchard city	34 311	.2	34 250	88.6	308	51.6	647	26.6	8 735	54.7	4 490	48.2	3 815	64.2
Saraland city	11 751	.6	11 678	75.6	102	—	198	4.5	3 460	46.8	2 923	45.5	425	58.8
Tillmans Corner CDP	17 988	1.2	17 767	64.5	156	48.7	446	45.3	5 147	53.5	4 238	52.5	703	63.7
District 2	577 203	1.2	570 028	73.0	3 131	33.7	12 878	32.0	158 365	48.9	126 281	47.5	26 324	56.8
COUNTY														
Autauga County	34 222	1.0	33 881	72.0	161	25.5	510	22.2	9 572	51.6	7 845	51.4	1 379	54.9
Bartow County	25 417	.3	25 335	75.9	85	50.6	307	40.4	6 733	49.4	5 015	48.2	1 406	55.7
Bullock County	11 042	.2	11 018	90.1	91	26.4	201	35.8	2 704	49.4	1 599	44.4	957	60.1
Butler County	21 892	.2	21 842	89.9	114	37.7	288	35.1	5 848	47.6	4 278	46.1	1 311	56.1
Coffee County	40 240	1.9	39 490	67.7	225	23.6	1 241	27.0	11 766	47.4	9 673	46.9	1 670	51.7
Conecuh County	14 054	.1	14 038	88.7	57	64.9	168	41.7	3 921	46.5	2 991	45.0	764	56.5
Covington County	36 478	.5	36 279	82.3	134	36.6	532	29.9	10 506	45.0	8 594	44.0	1 498	50.7
Crenshaw County	13 635	.4	13 586	90.2	83	48.2	162	46.9	3 880	45.6	2 942	44.2	784	50.6
Dale County	49 633	2.9	49 314	54.5	434	27.4	2 074	32.0	13 313	53.6	10 958	51.0	1 948	68.9
Elmore County	49 210	.8	48 803	79.0	131	33.6	799	22.2	13 061	48.9	10 535	48.3	2 032	53.3
Geneva County	23 647	.6	23 512	78.7	119	27.7	349	43.3	6 927	45.2	5 789	44.0	843	50.7
Henry County	15 374	.5	15 299	78.1	65	38.5	128	35.9	4 316	44.6	3 449	43.3	701	48.8
Houston County	81 331	.8	80 644	71.2	514	31.5	1 359	30.1	22 885	49.8	18 235	47.6	3 917	61.3
Montgomery County (pt.)	133 433	2.0	130 730	65.8	786	33.7	4 145	34.7	36 037	49.6	29 244	48.5	5 641	56.7
Pike County	27 595	.9	27 357	84.2	132	57.6	615	30.9	6 896	47.6	5 134	45.1	1 473	58.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Daphn city	53 583	1.1	52 967	68.9	356	29.2	1 015	31.0	14 853	50.2	11 435	46.8	2 940	63.6
Enterprise city	20 194	.3	19 561	54.2	150	21.3	1 013	26.1	5 806	50.3	4 648	48.9	987	57.3
Fairfield city	13 220	.5	13 149	66.3	70	50.9	171	33.3	3 984	51.8	2 698	49.9	746	40.1
Montgomery city (pt.)	120 190	2.0	117 778	64.7	725	34.9	3 701	36.7	32 740	50.1	26 538	48.8	5 098	58.4
Opark city	12 922	2.1	12 646	58.9	111	46.7	365	29.5	3 434	49.3	2 751	47.9	609	57.6
Portville city	19 563	1.4	19 285	64.8	107	38.3	384	12.0	5 556	49.4	4 627	48.9	777	57.1
Troy city	13 088	1.6	12 874	77.3	98	53.1	462	22.7	2 926	48.4	2 029	42.5	788	66.9
District 3	577 116	.9	571 690	76.1	3 284	38.4	12 198	36.5	155 628	47.3	123 078	46.3	26 804	52.9
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	12 946	.1	12 939	89.3	45	55.6	128	49.2	3 554	48.8	2 915	49.0	519	48.4
Calhoun County	116 034	1.3	114 572	72.2	948	38.3	3 363	31.0	31 759	47.3	25 530	46.7	5 187	50.7
Chambers County	36 876	.3	36 783	80.4	175	16.0	439	37.4	10 396	44.8	7 897	42.4	2 114	54.5
Chilton County	32 458	.4	32 328	87.7	130	18.5	389	21.9	9 369	47.6	8 000	47.6	1 037	44.8
Civil County	13 252	.3	13 208	89.7	46	19.6	144	38.9	3 755	44.5	3 207	43.3	427	54.8
Cleburne County	12 730	.2	12 706	65.5	49	63.3	152	46.7	3 782	46.7	3 301	46.7	370	44.1
Cosco County	11 063	.2	11 040	90.7	24	50.0	169	37.3	3 116	44.5	2 482	43.4	478	48.1
Lee County	87 146	2.3	85 140	62.3	492	42.7	3 038	37.3	20 127	49.2	15 730	48.0	3 414	58.3
Madison County	24 928	1.1	24 648	79.0	177	47.5	626	33.7	5 679	48.7	3 241	43.4	2 137	50.8
Montgomery County	19 881	.3	19 815	77.9	67	9.0	275	40.4	5 699	44.8	4 538	43.6	931	50.5
Russell County	46 860	1.2	46 320	53.7	369	40.1	1 105	30.8	12 827	46.9	9 269	45.6	3 028	52.5
St. Clair County	50 009	.3	49 845	84.1	214	58.4	612	28.3	14 090	48.7	12 258	46.6	3 679	50.6
Tallapoosa County	74 107	3.1	73 674	87.1	315	30.2	1 178	37.3	20 438	48.3	16 034	46.7	3 679	56.6
Tallapoosa County	38 826	.4	38 672	87.4	233	42.9	580	57.1	11 037	44.3	8 626	44.2	2 039	45.7

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households								
	Total	Percent foreign born	Native		Total	Percent living in house in different language area in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Female householder, no husband present
			Total	Percent born in State of residence			Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			
District 3—Con.																	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Alexander City city	14 917	.3	14 868	87.9	13 841	41.2	94	45.7	214	57.5	4 111	46.2	3 039	45.6	920	48.3	
Anniston city	26 623	1.4	26 249	74.8	24 807	45.5	272	31.6	671	38.2	7 299	43.2	4 958	41.2	2 064	49.5	
Auburn city	33 830	4.2	32 426	53.0	32 441	72.7	218	34.4	1 886	41.9	5 420	47.2	4 121	43.3	1 796	60.6	
Jacksonville city	10 283	2.2	10 061	61.1	9 830	65.0	74	33.8	479	33.0	2 037	45.3	1 698	45.7	257	40.8	
Opelika city	22 122	1.6	21 769	79.4	20 343	45.2	180	47.8	481	61.5	6 005	52.2	4 244	50.4	1 978	53.4	
Phenix City city	25 338	1.0	25 095	54.0	23 426	42.5	243	39.1	541	28.3	6 871	46.4	4 679	44.0	3 177	57.4	
Saks CDP	11 161	2.4	10 898	66.9	10 492	41.0	116	47.4	414	26.3	3 281	46.0	2 875	44.4	317	51.0	
Sylacauga city	12 520	.6	12 439	83.7	11 650	43.5	36	44.4	205	36.6	3 474	45.7	2 801	44.1	549	51.0	
Tallapoosa city	18 175	1.1	17 983	86.4	16 993	41.8	38	47.4	518	42.1	4 435	49.4	2 767	47.1	1 305	55.3	
Tuskegee city	12 257	1.9	12 024	70.1	11 463	52.4	33	78.8	423	34.5	2 476	49.6	1 150	38.1	1 233	61.0	
District 4																	
COUNTY																	
Blount County	39 248	.6	39 001	86.8	36 576	35.9	160	32.5	509	39.3	11 679	46.6	10 315	46.2	1 054	51.6	
Cherokee County	19 543	.2	19 496	68.1	18 431	36.0	77	16.9	210	28.6	5 850	43.9	15 026	45.2	1 623	49.5	
Cullman County	67 613	.3	67 409	93.6	63 160	39.7	247	38.5	727	29.8	19 980	45.6	17 319	45.2	2 039	49.5	
DeKalb County	54 651	.4	54 451	78.4	51 288	37.8	137	37.2	661	27.7	18 239	47.3	13 915	47.6	1 788	47.3	
Etowah County	99 840	.8	99 058	84.1	93 921	38.1	539	33.2	1 733	42.1	28 585	44.9	23 177	44.4	4 341	48.3	
Fayette County	17 962	.3	17 900	84.1	16 915	34.0	67	50.7	207	32.4	5 178	46.8	4 344	46.8	663	49.0	
Franklin County	27 814	.2	27 700	81.0	26 030	34.6	109	24.8	368	23.4	8 127	46.8	6 935	46.1	900	55.1	
Lamar County	15 715	.3	15 670	61.2	14 724	34.5	176	31.8	395	15.9	4 505	47.1	3 779	46.0	564	53.0	
Lawrence County (pt.)	26 491	.2	26 458	88.0	24 722	38.7	124	43.5	295	28.6	7 836	47.5	6 622	45.7	924	47.9	
Marion County	29 830	.2	29 766	75.4	27 957	38.6	176	29.6	395	30.5	8 495	47.0	7 462	45.7	978	55.6	
Marshall County	70 832	.4	70 530	81.2	66 286	41.4	168	23.2	704	32.1	20 956	46.1	17 705	44.9	2 603	55.4	
Pickens County (pt.)	17 796	.1	17 782	81.8	16 519	31.1	20	25.0	112	57.1	5 022	47.4	3 766	44.6	1 103	58.5	
Walker County	67 670	.3	67 434	86.7	63 493	35.8	291	47.8	848	48.1	19 734	46.6	16 562	46.2	2 519	48.1	
Winston County	22 053	.3	21 992	82.6	20 639	36.5	82	36.6	273	57.1	6 549	45.7	5 510	45.1	763	48.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Albany city	14 507	.6	14 426	81.5	13 504	47.3	21	33.3	197	30.5	4 216	46.8	3 491	44.7	562	62.6	
Cullman city	13 347	.3	13 326	78.6	12 646	48.3	53	56.6	241	13.3	3 815	41.8	3 005	39.6	672	52.4	
Fort Payne city	11 840	.3	11 823	75.5	11 096	43.5	27	48.1	155	47.5	3 436	47.5	2 795	46.9	513	48.7	
Gadsden city	42 523	1.4	41 931	84.6	39 843	41.5	268	25.4	987	51.2	11 700	41.5	8 514	38.3	2 608	51.5	
Jasper city	13 553	.7	13 458	83.1	12 770	43.9	79	43.0	181	51.9	3 774	44.6	3 035	43.7	603	49.3	
District 5																	
COUNTY																	
Colbert County	51 666	.3	51 503	79.9	48 323	35.9	191	38.7	599	31.9	15 270	44.4	12 627	43.0	2 268	53.4	
Jackson County	47 796	.4	47 609	72.2	44 799	39.4	225	32.9	530	52.1	14 143	48.3	12 124	48.2	1 493	52.0	
Lauderdale County	79 661	.4	79 307	76.0	74 525	40.1	291	30.6	925	28.0	22 980	45.3	19 492	44.3	2 873	52.9	
Lawrence County (pt.)	5 022	.1	5 015	91.2	4 561	33.7	21	66.7	15	53.3	1 328	55.4	921	54.1	345	62.9	
Limestone County	54 135	.6	53 788	76.9	50 455	44.8	245	15.5	809	30.0	15 430	47.9	13 011	47.9	1 833	51.6	
Madison County	238 912	3.2	231 221	57.7	221 676	52.5	1 730	33.8	9 467	31.7	66 269	47.3	54 402	46.1	9 335	56.2	
Morgan County	100 043	.7	99 324	74.9	93 267	47.7	512	31.8	1 850	32.4	28 710	48.3	24 127	47.2	3 574	56.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Athens city	16 790	1.3	16 567	76.2	15 712	47.2	100	14.0	379	28.0	4 786	44.1	3 760	42.5	814	54.4	
Decatur city	48 796	1.0	48 287	69.9	45 381	52.7	318	32.7	1 179	31.4	13 687	48.0	11 091	41.8	2 077	56.6	
Florence city	36 521	.6	36 286	73.8	34 037	48.4	161	27.3	555	32.3	10 051	44.3	7 849	41.8	1 903	55.0	
Horseshoe city	10 795	.4	10 756	76.8	10 131	45.5	59	33.9	137	18.2	2 717	47.2	2 717	47.2	423	60.3	
Huntsville city	159 866	3.9	153 626	56.5	149 486	50.3	1 359	32.2	7 113	32.4	43 505	48.9	34 333	43.1	7 308	56.0	
Madison city	14 938	4.4	14 284	47.8	13 466	77.3	104	41.3	875	28.5	4 259	52.4	3 706	51.8	321	65.4	
Scottdale city	13 786	.6	13 709	77.5	12 969	44.2	84	47.6	199	46.4	3 301	44.3	3 301	44.3	635	55.7	
Sheffield city	10 380	.6	10 316	77.4	9 626	36.6	47	59.6	135	25.9	2 960	41.8	2 199	38.0	696	54.9	
District 6																	
COUNTY																	
Bibb County (pt.)	3 630	.3	3 619	88.8	3 384	38.3	8	62.5	10	100.0	964	51.8	733	52.4	149	41.6	
Jefferson County	392 954	1.7	386 377	76.5	367 601	44.7	2 425	34.9	10 149	30.8	110 991	44.6	94 732	44.6	13 109	47.1	
Shelby County	99 558	1.2	98 153	70.6	91 454	54.4	542	25.5	2 025	32.1	27 836	52.1	24 498	52.8	2 786	49.1	
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	81 228	1.8	79 737	75.2	76 768	50.8	307	34.9	2 187	35.6	19 570	46.0	16 881	45.2	2 632	55.5	

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households				Female householder, no hus- band present				
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Total		Percent with own children under 18 years			
						Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Percent who do not speak English "very well"								
						Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"							
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Alabaster city	14 732	1.1	14 568	68.9	13 403	56.5	51	39.2	312	27.6	4 111	55.3	3 610	56.7	416	43.0
Bessemer city	2 512	.7	2 495	94.6	2 383	27.9	—	—	89	—	754	45.1	450	45.2	87	46.0
Birmingham city (pt.)	82 088	3.1	79 575	74.1	76 902	51.8	487	24.6	3 342	33.1	21 223	37.9	17 492	37.3	3 102	44.0
Center Point CDP	22 658	1.1	22 404	78.4	21 156	41.4	177	67.2	413	24.9	6 772	47.7	5 789	46.8	789	54.8
Forestdale CDP	10 395	1.0	10 288	86.4	9 893	27.5	93	65.6	271	41.3	3 243	39.2	2 736	40.4	405	39.0
Homewood city	22 722	3.3	22 168	68.4	21 551	57.5	112	51.8	1 045	33.3	5 739	43.0	4 546	43.2	994	45.3
Hoover city	39 788	2.4	38 832	59.4	37 208	56.4	312	30.1	1 345	33.3	11 487	46.2	10 156	45.8	1 113	51.9
Hueytown city (pt.)	14 680	.4	14 614	87.3	13 821	32.2	96	50.0	202	33.7	4 391	45.3	3 727	44.2	529	52.6
Mountain Brook city	19 810	3.2	19 180	64.9	18 497	38.6	176	22.2	642	22.6	5 877	44.2	5 291	42.8	457	58.2
Northport city (pt.)	15 230	1.2	15 049	76.8	14 172	49.6	127	7.1	355	49.0	4 013	50.1	3 282	48.0	628	48.2
Pinson-Day-Chalkville CDP	10 987	.6	10 926	78.9	10 081	45.9	52	—	140	40.7	3 138	62.2	2 803	61.0	252	80.6
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	36 425	3.1	35 293	65.7	35 009	62.9	111	59.5	1 516	33.4	6 924	43.4	5 490	41.7	1 101	53.6
Vestavia Hills city	19 749	2.9	19 168	61.4	18 648	48.3	210	35.2	654	22.2	5 717	45.3	5 090	44.1	510	55.9
District 7—	577 430	.4	574 881	87.9	533 017	37.7	4 124	39.4	10 971	30.9	147 612	48.7	90 129	46.1	49 761	55.1
COUNTY																
Cherokee County	16 018	.2	15 984	72.0	14 885	26.1	93	22.6	223	29.6	4 390	50.0	3 346	49.3	832	55.2
Clarke County (pt.)	2 968	.1	2 966	93.7	2 781	29.2	31	9.7	78	21.8	801	49.1	567	53.4	168	32.7
Dallas County	48 130	.4	47 927	88.0	44 344	38.7	374	42.5	790	25.1	12 485	50.6	8 003	46.8	4 027	60.6
Greene County	10 153	.1	10 143	91.0	9 374	28.0	84	42.9	176	56.8	2 510	47.9	1 471	44.5	872	55.8
Hale County	15 498	.1	15 480	90.7	14 232	33.9	73	52.1	163	39.9	4 028	46.5	2 728	41.1	1 045	57.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	258 571	.4	257 623	90.2	238 942	38.3	1 710	35.6	5 489	29.2	66 883	47.6	37 778	45.6	25 411	52.4
Lowndes County	12 658	.2	12 632	91.8	11 487	28.6	131	56.5	190	31.6	3 181	49.1	1 891	47.8	1 110	54.6
Montgomery County	23 084	.3	23 013	88.2	21 280	33.9	240	44.2	279	18.6	6 130	48.7	4 411	48.4	1 380	52.8
Montgomery County (pt.)	75 652	.6	75 227	88.2	69 353	40.8	618	39.6	1 503	34.7	17 939	51.2	9 548	46.1	7 240	59.8
Perry County	12 759	.8	12 663	91.7	11 784	32.6	142	43.7	233	30.5	3 104	45.6	1 959	43.0	966	52.7
Pickens County (pt.)	2 903	.1	2 901	78.3	2 717	27.8	4	100.0	9	77.8	769	38.4	565	40.4	167	38.3
Sumter County	16 174	.4	16 114	77.9	14 944	36.8	50	52.0	259	38.6	3 959	50.4	2 485	47.8	1 281	57.1
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	69 294	.9	68 646	82.1	64 372	43.2	503	44.9	1 416	35.6	18 146	49.2	13 325	46.9	4 178	57.5
Wilcox County	13 568	—	13 562	92.8	12 522	27.3	71	23.9	163	16.0	3 287	50.7	2 052	45.6	1 084	61.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bessemer city (pt.)	30 985	.2	30 915	90.2	28 591	37.1	188	30.9	851	17.5	8 229	44.1	4 682	41.8	3 077	50.5
Birmingham city (pt.)	183 764	.4	183 096	90.7	169 276	38.7	1 154	32.1	3 798	32.0	46 311	48.8	24 217	46.4	19 289	53.8
Fairfield city	12 200	.5	12 135	87.6	11 375	39.7	108	60.2	301	22.6	3 297	48.0	2 056	47.7	1 165	47.8
Hueytown city (pt.)	600	—	600	92.8	552	36.4	—	—	—	—	178	41.0	168	43.5	5	5
Montgomery city (pt.)	66 916	.6	66 501	88.7	61 191	44.4	569	40.9	1 351	35.8	15 574	52.5	7 607	46.2	6 938	60.9
Northport city (pt.)	2 136	.6	2 123	86.8	2 012	44.5	21	—	39	64.1	563	47.4	356	37.4	207	58.5
Selma city	23 755	.6	23 602	86.6	21 921	41.6	204	50.5	431	27.8	6 103	49.9	3 719	46.1	2 182	57.4
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	41 334	1.3	40 810	80.4	38 378	46.9	340	41.5	1 020	34.8	10 345	46.9	6 797	42.2	3 104	57.1

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over		
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	59 562	738 159	7.8	258 681	258 670	32 600	12 137	5 692	14 654	2 545 969	66.9	15.7	434 787	111 597
District 1 -----	9 412	113 695	12.6	32 284	36 745	4 264	1 364	759	2 133	357 993	68.9	14.7	63 997	16 657
COUNTY														
Baldwin County -----	1 729	17 268	10.2	4 948	5 919	806	375	107	324	64 623	73.2	16.8	14 137	4 311
Clarke County (pt.) -----	363	5 518	9.2	858	1 780	243	72	44	127	14 401	61.2	11.2	2 080	615
Escambia County -----	417	6 931	4.6	1 486	2 453	239	71	35	133	22 527	59.9	7.6	3 723	981
Mobile County -----	6 393	74 992	14.7	23 344	23 632	2 667	782	515	1 362	232 254	70.1	15.5	40 795	9 843
Monroe County -----	318	5 452	9.8	1 004	1 824	233	47	53	133	14 228	59.2	10.8	1 870	552
Washington County -----	192	3 534	3.7	644	1 137	76	17	5	54	9 960	58.2	6.7	1 392	355
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Oaphne city -----	270	1 827	27.8	765	582	74	48	6	20	7 577	88.5	35.3	1 419	390
Mobile city -----	3 617	35 179	18.9	15 301	11 756	1 118	296	215	599	123 162	74.8	21.4	22 199	6 107
Prichard city -----	568	8 948	5.6	1 667	2 624	309	55	82	172	18 812	53.7	5.1	2 530	645
Saraland city -----	114	2 244	22.9	621	738	102	31	13	58	7 592	73.0	9.1	1 557	343
Tillmans Comer COP -----	183	3 577	13.0	813	1 152	244	100	61	83	11 018	70.3	9.5	2 247	386
District 2 -----	9 031	107 498	9.3	34 804	36 311	4 184	1 578	621	1 970	363 826	68.2	16.7	64 963	15 634
COUNTY														
Autauga County -----	592	7 171	8.4	1 696	2 290	285	95	42	148	20 861	70.0	14.5	4 225	752
Barbour County -----	513	5 314	8.8	883	1 656	213	84	27	102	15 702	55.6	11.8	2 155	580
Bullack County -----	132	2 375	14.6	383	633	78	1	7	70	6 727	49.0	10.0	994	339
Butler County -----	185	4 841	11.9	686	1 442	203	66	53	84	13 490	52.8	8.0	1 921	595
Coffee County -----	419	7 502	2.1	2 622	2 580	216	72	31	113	25 974	67.2	16.5	5 054	1 081
Conecuh County -----	68	2 832	6.7	445	896	128	35	42	51	8 962	52.7	6.4	1 241	330
Covington County -----	460	6 542	1.3	1 549	2 142	293	156	22	115	24 090	57.3	9.1	4 149	1 219
Crenshaw County -----	138	2 551	4.3	398	845	86	33	15	38	8 797	51.3	8.4	1 223	423
Dale County -----	751	9 056	2.7	3 718	3 102	353	102	61	182	29 258	74.2	13.5	6 472	1 068
Elmore County -----	674	9 499	8.8	2 417	3 126	377	127	34	216	31 432	66.5	12.8	5 898	1 323
Geneva County -----	247	4 070	1.2	1 009	1 491	179	59	36	84	15 475	55.4	6.8	2 647	759
Henry County -----	246	2 960	6.8	507	1 053	140	73	22	45	9 932	58.5	8.2	1 572	491
Houston County -----	1 296	15 916	7.4	3 981	4 900	551	240	60	251	51 154	68.3	15.0	8 850	2 146
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	2 906	22 015	20.6	11 155	7 598	836	345	123	361	86 255	84.4	30.7	16 433	3 964
Pike County -----	404	4 854	8.0	3 355	2 557	246	90	46	110	15 717	59.0	14.3	2 129	564
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Oathan city -----	992	10 386	8.1	2 744	3 161	351	143	43	165	33 866	70.5	19.3	6 006	1 511
Enterprise city -----	301	3 836	2.3	1 547	1 316	139	49	13	77	12 784	76.9	23.2	2 908	588
Eufaula city -----	240	2 767	8.3	520	867	108	48	22	38	8 217	62.4	15.5	1 157	286
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	2 697	19 798	20.6	9 864	6 374	601	298	123	173	78 121	85.5	31.0	14 913	3 642
Ozark city -----	149	2 440	3.4	954	840	98	21	5	72	8 130	72.0	14.7	1 893	424
Prattville city -----	450	3 959	7.9	1 053	1 304	177	56	45	76	12 210	75.0	18.5	2 755	463
Tray city -----	251	2 048	6.6	2 770	1 565	86	44	12	30	6 689	67.3	22.6	951	261
District 3 -----	7 331	104 327	4.7	46 588	42 051	5 498	1 912	1 139	2 380	353 673	61.5	12.3	60 654	16 046
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.) -----	144	2 709	3.5	445	779	167	84	6	77	7 925	52.3	5.0	1 073	306
Calhoun County -----	1 329	20 490	5.8	8 761	8 116	997	292	270	386	72 445	67.4	14.2	14 421	3 466
Chambers County -----	578	6 795	7.7	1 362	2 445	399	176	63	153	23 681	54.3	8.9	3 604	1 153
Chilton County -----	329	6 177	2.7	1 094	1 995	309	150	42	117	20 781	56.6	7.5	3 339	956
Clay County -----	139	2 397	.7	299	859	186	96	20	59	8 659	53.8	7.3	1 459	426
Cleburne County -----	105	2 294	.9	446	816	166	90	33	43	8 101	49.8	6.5	1 067	270
Coosa County -----	148	2 023	2.9	251	721	131	69	41	21	7 184	53.9	6.3	1 213	394
Lee County -----	1 292	13 236	5.2	21 303	8 588	449	103	102	244	45 484	73.2	25.3	7 797	1 759
Macon County -----	436	4 717	6.7	3 454	2 829	294	7	62	225	13 759	61.9	18.0	2 446	961
Randolph County -----	130	3 751	1.1	660	1 220	184	69	30	85	12 809	50.3	7.7	1 889	574
Russell County -----	566	8 515	7.7	1 870	3 018	451	97	156	198	29 672	57.0	8.2	5 065	1 157
St. Clair County -----	649	9 344	5.9	1 805	2 938	574	260	78	236	31 921	61.0	8.5	5 465	1 267
Talladega County -----	883	14 781	3.3	3 175	5 256	818	255	175	388	46 091	60.7	10.2	7 888	2 122
Tallapoosa County -----	603	7 098	.9	1 663	2 471	373	164	61	148	25 161	57.8	11.5	3 928	1 235
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alexander City city -----	278	2 646	1.4	733	919	121	57	20	44	9 498	60.4	14.2	1 416	430
Annisaton city -----	352	4 694	13.0	1 246	1 406	261	78	121	62	17 562	67.0	17.9	3 406	1 054
Auburn city -----	502	3 215	5.5	17 185	5 268	54	—	29	25	12 766	88.1	50.1	2 007	480
Jacksonville city -----	59	1 193	5.4	3 483	1 426	75	32	—	43	5 037	74.8	30.0	1 271	271
Opelika city -----	378	4 357	2.5	1 405	1 278	158	33	33	92	13 588	69.9	19.5	2 280	577
Phenix City city -----	379	4 558	8.6	1 061	1 606	237	37	76	124	16 257	59.1	10.6	2 778	679
Saks COP -----	193	2 099	3.9	740	614	59	20	22	17	7 217	72.8	14.9	1 697	330
Sylacauga city -----	152	2 279	1.8	498	775	96	26	8	62	8 135	65.8	17.7	1 344	454
Talladega city -----	311	3 687	5.2	993	1 404	255	53	84	118	11 137	58.6	12.1	1 763	499
Tuskegee city -----	247	2 100	7.4	2 891	1 871	143	—	18	125	6 035	72.0	27.6	1 151	441
District 4 -----	5 837	102 157	2.8	21 640	35 853	6 426	2 802	1 052	2 557	375 885	57.7	8.1	60 134	16 748
COUNTY														
Blount County -----	385	6 925	2.0	1 321	2 491	445	267	45	120	25 241	60.5	7.0	4 176	1 061
Cherokee County -----	119	3 349	1.0	451	1 288	299	139	30	130	12 954	53.5	6.7	2 106	633
Cullman County -----	802	11 503	3.2	3 025	4 080	661	307	87	267	43 909	58.8	7.8	7 180	1 849
OeoKob County -----	391	9 779	1.0	1 624	3 440	742	337	125	280	35 484	53.0	7.1	5 280	1 494
Etawah County -----	1 351	17 725	5.8	4 778	6 332	892	348	91	453	65 672	64.1	10.2	11 786	3 232
Fayette County -----	207	3 455	2.6	668	1 183	261	131	66	64	11 672	56.6	8.5	1 687	640
Franklin County -----	173	4 790	.8	1 027	1 705	258	135	49	74	18 292	55.1	6.9	2 543	846
Lamar County -----	93	2 886	.7	453	978	130	70	7	53	10 195	52.9	6.2	1 496	452
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	212	4 9												

Table 19. **Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albertville city	181	2 373	2.4	540	906	228	68	60	100	9 524	61.2	11.6	1 663	463
Cullman city	156	1 956	8.5	666	736	89	42	4	43	9 289	65.2	17.0	1 551	508
Fort Payne city	112	2 098	.8	329	667	127	47	38	42	7 790	59.1	10.8	1 208	354
Godsden city	600	6 723	9.2	2 054	2 537	421	165	41	215	28 610	61.5	10.7	5 075	1 636
Jasper city	190	2 389	2.3	617	748	75	29	9	37	9 243	64.9	16.9	1 512	468
District 5	9 025	98 257	5.9	39 690	34 289	4 136	1 737	748	1 639	371 953	71.6	20.4	67 303	14 803
COUNTY														
Colbert County	770	8 869	3.7	2 372	2 969	359	164	59	136	34 311	65.2	11.5	5 796	1 681
Jackson County	544	9 146	1.0	1 803	2 963	426	227	58	141	30 847	58.1	8.0	4 912	1 303
Lauderdale County	1 220	13 133	7.3	5 514	4 795	647	285	124	238	51 436	67.9	16.4	8 637	2 538
Lawrence County (pt.)	91	1 102	3.1	122	372	62	20	5	37	2 908	56.6	4.8	424	136
Limestone County	561	9 374	5.0	2 736	3 205	487	165	125	197	34 872	63.1	13.8	5 612	1 303
Madison County	4 281	38 618	8.3	22 257	14 217	1 399	489	272	626	152 864	80.2	30.1	30 773	5 464
Morgan County	1 558	18 015	4.1	4 886	5 768	756	387	105	264	64 715	69.4	15.5	11 149	2 378
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	158	2 737	9.6	991	859	90	37	23	30	11 130	66.3	20.4	1 833	500
Oecatur city	887	8 493	5.7	2 691	2 713	306	130	39	137	31 850	74.0	20.5	5 478	1 263
Florence city	738	5 462	9.8	3 526	2 154	290	129	59	102	23 239	70.2	22.6	3 965	1 312
Hartselle city	172	2 068	2.1	512	601	130	69	41	20	6 976	70.6	14.2	1 257	277
Huntsville city	2 826	25 034	9.1	16 830	9 774	897	299	156	442	103 486	82.0	33.3	21 755	4 194
Madison city	340	1 949	10.0	1 324	534	35	14	—	21	9 799	92.4	49.0	1 597	142
Scottsboro city	186	2 501	.6	588	838	96	36	6	54	9 205	67.5	14.9	1 619	394
Sheffield city	218	1 651	5.4	377	560	63	17	11	35	6 964	65.8	13.6	1 203	425
District 6	10 491	91 074	11.6	50 341	33 190	3 166	1 383	442	1 341	376 728	78.9	26.3	65 589	17 273
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	54	792	4.3	57	299	72	43	1	28	2 140	49.9	3.8	333	60
Jefferson County (pt.)	6 913	60 622	12.0	28 736	19 978	2 059	852	320	887	265 161	80.8	26.5	47 395	13 057
Shelby County	2 222	17 732	14.0	6 115	5 622	557	293	84	180	61 938	78.2	29.0	9 678	1 879
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	1 302	11 928	6.0	15 433	7 291	478	195	37	246	47 489	70.9	23.0	8 183	2 277
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alabaster city	328	2 882	17.9	681	849	107	65	13	29	8 975	77.8	24.4	1 412	267
Bessemer city (pt.)	30	335	24.8	92	77	22	10	12	—	1 754	61.3	10.1	325	114
Birmingham city (pt.)	1 068	8 926	21.1	8 604	3 271	293	114	75	104	57 966	83.4	29.4	9 964	3 087
Center Point COP	351	3 805	12.3	1 444	1 432	229	124	37	68	14 793	82.0	14.7	2 791	577
Forestdale COP	153	1 688	17.4	629	577	51	34	11	6	7 231	80.9	18.5	1 574	408
Homewood city	511	2 404	9.2	3 780	1 527	95	48	7	40	15 142	90.6	42.0	2 156	732
Hoover city	945	6 316	15.1	3 415	1 789	126	41	28	57	26 806	94.2	45.8	5 023	1 264
Hueytown city (pt.)	182	2 602	8.5	624	795	106	45	6	55	9 865	76.6	9.9	1 929	524
Mountain Brook city	628	3 351	12.7	1 181	818	14	—	—	14	13 880	97.1	67.4	2 732	1 005
Northport city (pt.)	307	2 761	5.7	1 433	961	88	31	16	41	9 489	75.3	24.6	1 605	402
Pinson-Clay-Chokville COP	272	2 433	8.0	523	702	85	40	30	15	6 660	84.0	14.8	1 025	192
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	570	3 617	11.5	12 521	4 600	171	78	—	93	19 070	76.7	36.5	3 297	999
Vestavia Hills city	550	3 409	9.9	1 473	1 007	59	6	8	45	13 610	94.9	53.2	2 585	823
District 7	8 435	121 151	7.4	33 334	40 231	4 926	1 361	931	2 634	345 911	60.5	10.6	52 147	14 436
COUNTY														
Choctaw County	142	3 482	13.1	554	1 164	105	23	9	73	9 806	54.3	8.5	1 348	363
Clarke County (pt.)	29	610	9.8	97	247	27	4	2	21	1 884	52.9	7.7	245	122
Oak Hills County	729	11 183	7.3	2 099	3 500	269	32	73	164	28 420	59.6	12.2	3 793	1 133
Greene County	235	2 567	7.2	382	676	43	20	—	23	5 917	53.8	10.4	645	234
Hale County	182	3 481	4.3	503	1 089	128	23	31	74	9 244	54.4	8.9	1 167	432
Jefferson County (pt.)	3 886	51 085	6.8	13 238	15 916	2 354	668	440	1 246	160 547	62.4	9.0	25 746	7 066
Lowndes County	229	3 019	9.5	434	895	111	22	4	85	6 942	56.7	8.2	749	204
Marengo County	124	4 983	13.0	756	1 621	139	52	22	65	14 050	61.4	11.5	1 739	519
Montgomery County (pt.)	1 085	17 432	5.9	5 464	6 459	861	230	210	421	42 110	56.6	11.0	6 676	1 571
Perry County	164	2 849	12.7	911	1 195	97	45	11	41	7 153	51.0	11.5	805	278
Pickens County (pt.)	65	643	7.3	44	224	9	8	—	1	1 696	49.0	2.9	166	59
Sumter County	355	3 407	12.0	1 357	1 483	148	30	9	109	8 954	52.4	11.1	913	309
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	1 044	12 980	4.5	6 971	4 763	522	185	102	235	41 473	68.1	16.5	7 319	1 844
Wilcox County	166	3 430	15.3	524	999	113	19	18	76	7 715	51.1	10.3	836	302
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bessemer city (pt.)	505	5 878	5.7	1 229	1 925	339	82	65	192	19 504	57.5	6.9	2 941	885
Birmingham city (pt.)	2 694	37 009	6.7	9 945	11 308	1 598	376	283	939	112 363	62.1	9.3	17 661	4 589
Fairfield city	226	2 318	13.9	813	757	85	39	15	31	7 920	71.3	17.1	1 323	425
Hueytown city (pt.)	—	77	57.1	11	40	—	—	—	—	392	46.2	—	86	35
Montgomery city (pt.)	960	15 836	4.7	4 939	5 976	814	211	199	404	36 503	54.9	11.0	5 643	1 376
Northport city (pt.)	29	407	7.9	95	173	31	6	5	20	1 330	57.3	12.8	193	62
Selma city	424	5 328	8.1	1 241	1 735	117	10	53	54	14 309	60.5	15.6	2 047	698
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	668	7 156	4.0	5 496	2 899	319	85	74	160	24 276	68.4	20.1	4 339	1 201

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Persons 16 years and over												
State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Percent using public transportation		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force
The State	3 103 529	1 647 860	1 870 381	6.9	1 735 588	94.6	15.4	.8	2 031 788	1 513 021	244 549	61.8
District 1	433 461	230 742	257 686	8.4	232 992	94.5	15.1	.9	275 451	199 658	37 178	58.4
COUNTY												
Baldwin County	75 861	39 704	45 480	5.4	42 532	93.7	13.8	.3	49 471	36 318	5 939	63.9
Clarke County (pt.)	17 869	9 475	10 014	7.9	9 055	94.8	26.5	1.2	10 582	7 704	1 477	56.3
Escambia County	27 268	14 073	14 902	10.7	13 106	95.0	17.1	1.5	16 142	11 072	1 908	54.1
Mobile County	282 642	151 833	170 321	9.0	153 140	94.5	13.7	1.2	181 189	131 386	25 120	58.1
Monroe County	17 595	9 305	10 320	8.6	9 313	95.8	19.9	.2	10 919	8 280	1 518	56.5
Washington County	12 226	6 352	6 649	10.5	5 846	93.9	31.6	1.2	7 148	4 898	1 216	48.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Daphne city	8 803	4 577	5 909	4.1	5 631	96.4	11.8	.2	6 363	4 955	742	66.8
Mobile city	150 112	82 446	90 296	9.2	81 208	94.0	12.2	1.6	96 266	69 879	12 935	62.7
Priest city	23 704	13 333	12 814	17.9	10 287	91.0	20.3	3.3	12 867	8 270	2 488	56.0
Saraland city	9 059	4 701	5 559	4.4	5 254	96.6	13.4	.2	6 088	4 617	693	56.4
Tillmans Corner CDP	13 364	6 883	8 852	7.8	8 039	96.7	12.9	.1	9 478	7 046	1 174	55.8
District 2	440 710	232 485	266 730	5.8	258 213	94.4	15.0	.5	298 495	229 082	36 007	65.5
COUNTY												
Autorio County	25 299	13 324	16 310	5.4	15 580	95.8	14.7	.3	17 598	13 780	2 240	58.8
Bolivar County	18 825	10 115	11 151	7.5	10 155	94.0	21.8	.3	11 803	8 895	1 594	68.3
Bullock County	7 973	4 170	4 084	8.1	3 659	92.3	25.5	.3	4 416	3 101	642	71.7
Butler County	16 085	8 856	8 775	14.1	7 405	93.2	18.7	.4	9 128	6 628	1 402	63.1
Coffee County	31 236	16 310	18 075	6.2	18 221	94.0	15.1	.4	21 282	16 497	2 512	61.6
Concho County	10 623	5 752	5 450	11.5	5 053	94.7	26.6	.4	5 953	4 457	740	66.8
Covington County	28 292	15 113	16 246	5.3	15 144	93.7	15.8	.1	17 737	13 075	1 957	65.9
Crenshaw County	10 434	5 646	6 017	8.9	5 420	93.7	27.1	.3	6 342	4 733	754	72.8
Dale County	37 156	18 446	20 404	6.9	23 669	92.7	14.9	1.3	26 930	20 785	3 648	57.8
Elmore County	37 902	19 011	21 786	5.4	20 700	96.1	17.7	.2	24 719	18 885	2 861	66.4
Geneva County	18 485	9 787	10 895	5.8	10 106	93.5	17.1	.1	11 871	9 200	1 418	64.7
Henry County	11 816	6 327	6 877	5.3	6 407	95.5	18.2	.7	7 569	5 692	879	68.9
Houston County	61 325	32 973	40 015	4.7	37 780	94.8	12.2	.7	42 853	32 971	5 071	68.6
Montgomery County (pt.)	103 688	54 820	67 835	3.8	67 585	95.7	10.6	.5	76 382	60 835	8 542	68.8
Pike County	21 571	11 835	12 475	8.3	11 329	93.1	17.2	.1	13 912	9 613	1 747	60.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Dorhan city	40 450	22 015	26 299	4.9	24 874	95.3	11.7	.8	28 292	21 804	3 290	48.7
Enterprise city	15 479	8 252	6 553	6.3	6 448	94.4	12.8	.5	10 788	8 362	1 399	55.0
Etowah city	9 829	5 389	6 159	7.5	5 617	93.4	19.3	.3	6 605	4 863	789	48.0
Montgomery city (pt.)	93 176	49 911	61 948	6.8	61 943	95.9	10.3	.5	69 224	55 691	7 850	49.3
Ozark city	9 906	5 328	5 506	7.7	5 487	94.8	13.7	.5	6 380	4 821	742	60.1
Prattville city	14 656	7 721	9 829	5.5	9 419	97.0	13.3	.5	10 766	8 499	1 240	63.3
Troy city	10 506	5 895	5 807	7.6	5 356	91.3	15.1	.3	6 998	4 379	739	60.9
District 3	446 961	234 010	263 608	7.2	244 991	94.2	17.3	.5	294 242	213 090	32 445	65.6
COUNTY												
Bibb County (pt.)	9 615	5 025	5 650	5.4	5 298	93.8	19.2	.8	5 948	4 598	775	53.8
Colburn County	90 240	47 463	51 249	8.3	50 547	92.6	13.1	.8	60 330	44 364	6 390	62.3
Cherokee County	29 369	15 473	17 516	6.8	16 045	93.6	20.2	.2	18 309	14 211	2 194	69.7
Chilton County	12 871	6 700	6 853	8.0	6 455	95.0	23.0	.2	15 515	11 095	1 917	57.9
Clay County	9 392	5 300	5 111	5.0	4 889	94.8	23.9	.9	6 521	4 795	648	66.8
Cleburn County	9 816	5 079	5 344	4.5	5 037	96.8	22.3	.3	6 408	4 905	732	63.6
Cocoa County	8 401	4 401	4 616	5.7	4 399	96.8	22.3	.3	5 232	3 856	582	55.9
Lee County	70 031	35 405	46 945	14.3	39 142	93.3	12.9	.3	52 897	33 510	5 824	74.5
Madison County	19 219	10 531	11 845	14.3	10 743	91.0	20.9	.7	11 425	7 233	1 438	70.3
Monroe County	15 238	8 587	9 425	9.4	8 425	93.0	24.3	.2	9 632	7 349	1 056	68.9
Randolph County	15 339	8 131	9 134	8.9	8 425	92.2	18.8	.2	23 107	17 501	2 869	63.3
Russell County	38 951	19 197	21 613	6.1	19 759	96.3	14.9	.3	24 431	18 399	2 983	59.5
St. Clair County	38 185	19 131	22 880	5.6	21 200	96.3	17.4	.8	25 698	19 625	4 329	62.9
Tallapoosa County	56 181	29 429	32 546	7.6	29 678	95.2	17.4	.8	34 836	25 698	4 329	62.9
Tallapoosa County	30 152	16 257	18 559	4.6	17 405	93.2	20.8	.3	15 651	12 414	2 057	75.3

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												Own children under 6 years in families, all subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force	
	Labor force				Workers				Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years					
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Total	Percent in labor force				
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Percent in labor force		
District 3—Con.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alexander city	11 480	6 460	61.6	57.3	7 054	95.2	17.5	6	7 405	5 829	4 835	836	74.8	903
Aniston city	20 492	11 434	55.2	47.4	10 813	93.2	13.4	1.3	12 303	8 771	6 511	1 622	59.9	1 248
Auburn city	29 307	14 408	50.2	50.2	15 383	93.6	10.0	1	23 583	11 043	6 560	1 160	68.6	1 047
Jacksonville city	8 792	4 750	55.0	48.1	4 545	90.8	14.0	1.1	6 295	3 441	2 395	342	70.2	355
Opelika city	16 563	8 970	67.4	61.1	11 044	95.1	14.4	1	11 591	8 788	6 793	1 512	79.3	1 643
Phenix city	19 553	10 761	60.4	52.3	11 619	96.0	13.3	9	12 168	9 218	6 937	1 507	61.2	1 263
Saks CDP	8 554	4 485	52.3	57.3	5 276	96.5	9.8	2	5 924	4 784	3 780	566	62.9	566
Sylacauga city	9 611	5 398	58.7	49.1	5 631	95.5	13.7	3	5 964	4 547	3 420	1 045	62.5	589
Talladega city	13 805	7 172	50.7	49.3	6 975	93.4	20.1	2.5	7 860	5 524	3 905	1 045	71.0	857
Tuskegee city	9 725	5 591	51.0	49.7	4 956	86.6	16.9	6	6 164	3 253	2 312	648	79.9	782
	450 000	237 317	58.8	48.5	263 925	95.0	17.1	2	284 828	209 907	156 071	32 242	58.5	23 725
District 4														
COUNTY														
Blount County	30 475	15 785	60.8	48.4	18 502	94.4	20.4	2	19 739	14 549	11 086	2 417	50.3	1 437
Cherokee County	15 541	8 020	58.8	50.1	9 135	96.0	21.6	2	9 846	7 317	5 471	1 039	58.4	693
Cullman County	52 562	27 449	60.6	49.6	31 782	94.1	18.1	2	34 405	25 674	19 790	3 919	56.1	2 882
DeKalb County	42 541	22 436	61.4	52.7	26 085	94.2	16.9	2	28 254	21 181	15 938	5 331	64.7	3 456
Etowah County	78 917	42 126	56.3	46.6	40 094	95.7	12.2	1	47 556	35 073	25 662	8 821	67.1	7 271
Fayette County	21 948	11 387	58.5	48.1	7 295	95.0	16.0	3	8 727	6 394	4 786	1 621	65.8	1 769
Franklin County	31 796	11 625	56.9	47.5	12 394	94.0	17.6	1	13 372	9 685	6 932	1 899	71.0	793
Lamar County	20 204	6 356	60.8	52.4	7 403	94.5	19.5	5	7 957	5 915	4 438	1 569	54.2	1 073
Lawrence County (pt.)	12 408	10 324	62.1	50.4	12 671	93.4	18.4	1	13 597	10 135	7 483	1 607	59.2	1 235
Marion County	23 418	12 081	57.8	48.3	13 515	95.4	19.3	1	14 768	10 451	7 198	3 958	61.3	3 092
Marshall County	55 512	29 302	61.3	51.6	33 944	95.7	16.6	2	36 960	27 516	20 267	1 069	53.7	841
Pickens County	13 225	7 316	55.6	47.7	7 322	93.2	20.1	6	7 941	5 953	4 546	3 710	63.6	2 459
Walker County	52 577	27 775	54.7	42.8	28 748	96.8	17.4	3	30 759	22 291	16 596	1 222	55.9	859
Winston County	17 276	8 955	59.0	47.8	10 180	93.3	16.9	5	10 927	7 773	5 478	1 222	55.9	859
District 5														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albertville city	11 386	6 198	61.2	50.8	6 963	97.6	11.1	2	7 701	5 634	4 018	811	60.0	643
Cullman city	10 870	6 119	53.5	43.6	5 812	95.1	11.5	1	6 332	4 777	3 658	598	53.3	451
Fort Payne city	9 214	5 047	62.7	55.7	5 769	95.8	16.4	2	6 188	4 923	3 849	682	69.2	572
Godsdan city	33 944	18 974	51.3	43.5	17 369	95.5	14.8	2	19 055	13 732	9 956	2 316	56.6	1 729
Jasper city	10 645	5 918	52.1	42.0	5 538	97.1	14.7	5	6 088	4 465	3 381	621	57.8	478
	449 256	233 339	64.7	54.5	286 996	95.4	14.2	3	311 346	236 288	184 497	35 287	58.4	25 369
District 6														
COUNTY														
Calbert County	40 620	21 503	58.6	48.7	23 757	96.5	15.0	2	25 505	18 714	14 244	2 901	57.1	2 070
Jackson County	36 948	19 374	62.0	52.5	22 897	95.2	18.4	2	24 355	19 642	13 726	2 616	56.0	1 811
Lauderdale County	62 624	33 470	58.9	48.0	36 837	95.4	15.2	3	39 825	29 144	21 784	4 988	58.9	3 349
Lawrence County (pt.)	9 563	5 078	45.1	45.1	1 956	92.0	26.2	3	2 866	2 145	1 475	383	45.2	212
Limestone County	42 126	21 360	61.9	52.1	26 023	96.4	16.4	1	27 859	21 398	17 037	3 462	54.9	2 283
Madison County	186 331	95 841	69.9	59.9	126 591	94.9	12.5	3	138 923	107 212	84 857	14 743	60.6	11 347
Morgan County	77 022	40 223	63.7	52.9	48 935	95.8	13.8	2	52 732	40 383	31 751	6 194	56.9	4 297
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	13 241	7 200	62.4	50.7	8 243	96.1	14.8	1	8 728	6 726	5 328	1 059	60.7	735
Decatur city	37 686	20 117	64.4	53.8	24 193	96.2	12.4	2	26 109	19 988	15 746	3 105	54.7	2 148
Florence city	28 970	16 173	58.2	49.0	16 802	96.6	13.4	2	18 491	12 983	9 626	2 383	65.8	1 808
Hartselle city	8 244	4 423	65.8	55.9	5 417	95.5	14.5	5	5 693	4 328	3 285	610	70.0	543
Huntsville city	126 861	65 965	68.8	59.0	86 202	95.1	11.8	4	93 680	71 346	56 172	9 113	61.5	6 985
Madison city	11 355	5 570	79.3	66.6	8 861	97.9	7.5	1	9 427	7 889	6 547	1 273	54.4	851
Scottsboro city	10 877	5 909	62.2	52.4	6 749	96.1	12.5	1	7 241	5 484	4 354	709	63.2	570
Sherfield city	8 192	4 521	57.5	49.5	4 711	95.2	13.2	8	5 011	3 640	2 630	660	60.9	486
	456 146	241 529	64.6	55.3	293 669	95.8	10.9	3	319 959	246 501	193 025	34 919	61.9	26 378
District 6														
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	2 485	1 428	57.3	45.8	1 539	95.3	23.4	5	1 570	1 134	845	201	50.2	133
Jefferson County (pt.)	312 770	166 709	64.9	55.7	202 475	96.3	10.5	4	218 562	172 801	136 220	23 204	63.0	18 075
Shelby County	74 866	39 095	69.6	58.4	51 991	96.3	12.0	1	55 469	43 482	34 883	7 344	57.3	5 053

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years		Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total		Percent in labor force	
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent using public trans- portation										
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.																
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	65 825	34 297	57.4	50.3	37 664	5.4	35 343	92.5	11.5	.3	44 318	29 084	21 077	4 170	64.2	3 117
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Abolaster city	10 750	5 675	72.4	61.9	7 779	2.8	7 472	96.0	12.5	.1	8 121	6 431	5 280	1 290	65.2	991
Bessemer city (pt.)	2 018	1 056	58.7	45.4	1 185	3.7	1 122	99.4	11.1	—	1 320	1 063	882	154	44.8	80
Birmingham city (pt.)	68 861	37 107	66.8	58.6	45 875	4.1	43 305	94.8	9.8	.7	49 489	38 768	29 879	4 429	65.7	3 763
Center Point CDP	17 783	9 377	70.4	61.6	12 464	2.7	11 856	96.8	12.4	.6	13 084	10 599	8 641	1 405	64.5	1 133
Forest Dale CDP	8 426	4 494	63.7	57.5	5 365	2.7	5 147	98.8	10.1	—	5 664	4 584	3 759	574	77.2	460
Homewood city	19 121	10 744	65.3	59.0	12 395	3.2	11 905	95.5	8.9	.7	13 474	10 741	8 688	1 314	66.6	980
Hoover city	31 382	16 861	72.5	63.0	22 604	2.4	21 986	97.0	7.9	—	24 470	19 702	15 784	2 477	64.4	1 889
Hueytown city (pt.)	11 553	6 177	61.6	52.7	7 110	5.4	6 690	97.3	10.5	.2	7 561	5 897	4 622	857	59.4	643
Mountain Brook city	15 455	8 426	61.2	46.0	9 439	1.9	9 111	96.5	5.1	—	10 573	8 390	6 247	1 202	46.7	695
Northport city (pt.)	11 677	6 397	63.2	53.0	7 365	5.7	6 911	97.5	11.0	—	7 809	5 866	4 473	909	60.9	719
Pinson-Cloy-Oakville CDP	7 868	4 069	73.2	61.7	5 757	5.6	5 330	98.0	9.9	.2	6 013	4 940	4 141	844	62.6	657
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	31 556	16 443	50.9	46.7	16 028	6.2	14 930	87.1	10.5	.4	21 620	11 649	7 681	1 409	68.4	1 094
Vestavia Hills city	15 621	8 600	62.8	52.7	9 804	2.5	9 498	96.1	6.2	—	11 024	8 689	6 644	1 043	57.7	723
District 7	426 995	238 438	56.0	49.8	237 767	10.8	209 142	92.2	19.6	3.1	247 467	178 495	128 841	36 471	64.3	30 913
COUNTY																
Choctaw County	11 934	6 388	53.8	43.8	6 383	11.3	5 588	93.7	29.2	1.4	6 663	4 729	3 423	1 072	49.9	662
Clarke County	2 280	1 241	50.5	39.9	1 151	5.6	1 080	93.6	33.8	1.3	1 189	833	666	157	68.2	149
Dallas County	34 793	19 657	54.1	45.3	18 760	11.4	16 431	92.5	16.4	1.5	19 106	14 157	10 209	3 170	57.7	2 309
Greene County	7 169	4 064	50.8	45.1	3 627	10.5	3 219	93.4	26.7	1.7	3 669	2 578	1 699	660	68.5	610
Hale County	11 232	6 112	52.2	45.1	5 846	6.9	5 348	93.8	23.9	4.4	6 254	4 508	3 293	1 037	65.1	912
Jefferson County (pt.)	193 829	110 030	55.8	50.8	107 695	11.5	93 500	91.8	19.0	4.4	110 671	80 692	58 436	16 565	67.6	14 174
Lawndes County	8 698	4 858	53.0	48.8	4 758	11.7	4 146	90.5	26.4	1.7	4 925	3 436	2 513	886	63.0	765
Moreno County	16 987	9 299	56.1	46.5	4 758	7.7	8 640	93.2	22.6	1.7	9 924	7 277	5 448	1 316	65.1	1 265
Montgomery County	54 469	30 764	59.0	55.0	31 701	13.6	27 270	90.2	20.8	4.4	33 239	23 268	16 916	4 575	66.3	4 523
Montgomery County (pt.)	9 257	5 044	49.8	42.5	4 599	7.5	4 205	88.0	27.8	1.4	5 043	3 357	2 245	773	58.7	615
Perry County	2 180	1 110	48.0	35.5	1 047	9.7	922	97.8	29.9	—	1 082	763	612	189	60.8	172
Pickens County	9 257	5 044	49.8	42.5	4 599	7.5	4 205	88.0	27.8	1.4	5 043	3 357	2 245	773	58.7	615
Sumter County	11 841	6 578	50.4	42.2	5 943	10.7	5 227	90.4	22.2	1.2	6 361	4 223	3 005	957	66.1	892
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	52 794	28 010	61.7	54.0	32 478	6.7	29 902	94.9	14.2	1.1	34 867	25 586	18 274	4 282	59.3	3 232
Wilcox County	9 532	5 283	45.1	38.1	4 283	14.3	3 624	93.2	25.3	1.6	4 474	3 088	2 102	832	54.2	633
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bessemer city (pt.)	23 497	13 341	51.8	45.2	12 131	11.3	10 529	92.2	18.3	2.7	12 354	8 955	6 673	2 177	64.4	1 546
Birmingham city (pt.)	136 509	77 990	55.5	51.4	75 531	12.4	64 971	90.6	20.3	5.6	77 453	55 748	39 861	11 779	68.3	10 559
Fairfield city	9 353	5 376	59.1	54.9	5 498	8.6	4 859	93.4	15.3	2.6	5 688	4 229	3 189	877	75.0	686
Hueytown city (pt.)	47 820	27 371	58.4	54.9	27 590	15.1	23 285	89.5	21.4	5.0	28 688	19 809	14 139	4 124	65.9	4 090
Montgomery county (pt.)	1 633	958	59.5	52.0	952	9.2	857	94.2	16.7	—	1 007	759	478	132	62.1	98
Northport city (pt.)	17 430	10 158	52.7	44.5	9 158	10.9	8 014	91.4	14.4	2.2	9 573	6 837	4 785	1 584	59.8	1 119
Salma city	31 935	17 231	60.2	54.8	19 141	7.6	17 501	93.9	13.4	1.4	20 763	14 683	10 422	2 467	65.3	2 402

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Percent with a work disability			Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Percent with a mobility or self-core limitation			Total	A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
	Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-core limitation	Total					
The State -----	2 529 507	9.7	5.9	6.2	3.0	4.7	499 902	26.5	21.2	15.9	30.3	76.2	16.7	73.5
District 1-----	355 919	9.5	5.7	6.5	2.9	5.0	69 593	25.6	20.2	15.7	31.1	74.5	15.2	72.0
COUNTY														
Baldwin County-----	60 557	8.9	5.1	4.6	2.3	3.4	14 405	22.1	17.3	12.8	32.6	76.6	10.1	74.2
Clarke County (pt.)-----	14 568	9.3	6.5	8.2	3.3	6.5	2 985	35.1	28.4	18.5	21.9	71.7	16.5	68.8
Escambia County-----	21 183	11.0	7.0	6.4	3.7	4.5	4 725	30.0	24.3	18.6	30.8	72.4	16.0	69.8
Mobile County-----	235 026	9.5	5.5	6.6	2.9	5.0	42 529	25.1	19.8	15.6	32.5	74.5	17.0	72.1
Monroe County-----	14 394	9.5	6.8	9.8	3.5	7.8	3 040	28.9	21.8	19.4	20.8	74.4	7.5	71.5
Washington County-----	10 191	11.6	8.0	9.5	4.6	7.2	1 909	30.9	23.9	22.5	22.4	68.2	10.1	65.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ophnee city-----	7 591	5.4	2.8	2.8	1.3	1.9	1 092	22.3	14.8	13.3	37.3	78.4	26.7	76.8
Mobile city-----	121 521	8.9	5.2	6.4	2.7	4.9	25 359	23.5	18.7	14.3	31.8	75.6	15.6	73.3
Prichard city-----	19 659	12.1	7.9	13.0	4.3	11.0	3 686	34.5	26.8	24.1	26.3	69.0	14.6	66.0
Sorolond city-----	7 772	10.6	5.3	6.0	3.7	3.9	1 266	27.2	19.3	16.9	37.5	74.5	36.0	71.9
Tillmans Corner COP-----	11 833	10.0	5.8	5.1	2.6	3.4	1 480	27.2	22.8	12.6	30.4	78.3	19.7	74.9
District 2-----	346 840	9.4	5.4	5.6	2.8	4.2	72 357	25.8	20.5	15.7	34.1	78.6	21.2	75.9
COUNTY														
Autauga County-----	21 444	9.8	5.1	5.8	3.0	4.3	3 278	27.7	21.1	17.0	38.2	78.3	20.2	76.0
Bourbon County-----	14 748	11.1	7.1	7.3	3.3	5.6	3 577	28.9	21.9	18.3	28.7	78.1	13.5	74.6
Bullock County-----	5 560	12.6	9.1	12.1	4.1	10.8	1 742	27.3	20.3	16.4	20.8	74.7	6.6	70.5
Butler County-----	12 342	14.0	9.5	9.0	4.3	6.9	3 524	29.4	23.5	18.5	22.7	75.9	11.4	71.0
Coffee County-----	24 117	9.8	5.8	7.5	3.8	5.9	5 162	30.9	24.7	19.2	34.0	76.8	27.7	74.4
Conecuh County-----	8 144	13.1	9.5	9.1	4.5	6.3	2 374	31.9	27.2	20.3	21.7	75.1	6.0	71.0
Covington County-----	21 898	13.2	8.6	6.4	3.8	4.4	6 077	28.5	23.1	17.2	28.3	78.2	12.0	73.9
Crenshaw County-----	7 883	11.1	7.2	9.0	3.7	7.1	2 367	26.5	20.5	16.9	26.6	77.5	15.4	74.0
Dale County-----	27 451	9.9	4.3	4.1	2.2	2.9	4 352	26.3	21.0	14.2	46.2	75.0	23.6	73.2
Elmore County-----	28 755	9.5	5.5	5.0	2.7	3.6	5 371	23.2	18.5	14.0	33.4	78.4	21.6	75.6
Geneva County-----	14 448	11.8	6.9	4.7	3.1	3.3	3 852	28.9	23.7	16.0	30.3	78.4	18.2	74.4
Henry County-----	9 243	11.5	7.0	5.9	2.3	4.8	2 422	24.4	19.9	15.6	28.7	77.5	19.9	73.1
Houston County-----	50 673	8.7	4.9	5.4	2.5	4.3	9 775	25.1	19.8	15.0	35.8	80.5	31.6	77.7
Montgomery County (pt.)-----	82 754	6.4	3.1	3.8	1.8	3.0	14 623	20.6	16.1	13.0	42.8	81.8	24.4	80.3
Pike County-----	17 380	8.5	5.2	5.1	3.1	3.7	3 861	24.1	19.3	14.8	31.4	72.4	27.8	70.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dothan city-----	33 135	8.2	4.9	5.4	2.2	4.5	6 488	23.5	17.8	15.0	33.9	80.6	33.5	77.8
Enterprise city-----	11 714	9.6	5.4	10.1	4.4	8.8	2 271	24.4	18.8	17.7	34.9	76.1	33.1	74.0
Eufaula city-----	7 887	9.4	5.3	6.0	2.3	4.6	1 682	23.2	17.8	15.0	34.6	79.4	19.3	76.5
Montgomery city (pt.)-----	74 899	6.3	3.0	3.6	1.7	2.8	13 356	20.5	15.9	13.0	44.3	82.4	23.4	81.0
Ozark city-----	7 506	10.5	4.7	5.2	2.6	4.0	1 647	24.5	19.2	13.4	45.3	73.5	26.2	71.8
Prattville city-----	12 433	9.4	4.3	5.5	2.9	3.9	1 767	22.8	18.1	12.5	43.1	80.9	25.3	78.9
Troy city-----	8 451	6.3	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.8	1 770	24.5	18.8	16.9	37.0	67.3	42.5	66.0
District 3-----	362 606	10.3	6.4	6.6	3.3	4.9	71 070	27.5	22.2	16.4	29.6	75.4	16.5	72.6
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)-----	7 790	10.7	6.9	5.5	2.7	4.4	1 646	34.1	26.9	21.9	33.2	74.9	1.4	72.3
Colhoun County-----	70 839	11.2	6.9	6.8	3.5	5.0	13 949	27.9	23.6	16.2	30.9	75.6	13.3	72.7
Chambers County-----	22 240	9.7	5.7	6.7	3.1	5.4	5 881	27.2	21.6	16.6	32.0	81.2	25.8	78.0
Chilton County-----	20 150	11.4	7.1	6.6	3.6	4.5	4 380	28.2	22.1	17.4	30.2	74.9	18.1	71.8
Cloy County-----	8 084	12.4	8.6	7.3	4.2	5.0	2 103	27.4	21.3	16.1	26.3	79.5	20.7	75.2
Cleburne County-----	8 057	11.6	6.7	10.1	3.5	8.7	1 659	26.7	22.8	16.6	32.6	79.4	17.2	76.0
Coosa County-----	6 823	11.5	8.8	8.3	4.2	7.0	1 575	29.3	24.2	15.2	17.6	75.9	8.4	71.9
Lee County-----	62 083	6.7	3.3	3.9	1.7	3.1	6 905	23.8	19.1	14.3	41.0	69.6	27.5	68.4
Macon County-----	15 154	9.6	5.6	9.7	3.4	7.9	3 473	28.3	19.6	19.0	28.9	66.7	17.2	64.7
Randolph County-----	11 957	11.7	7.5	8.1	4.5	5.6	3 154	32.0	27.0	18.0	26.1	80.0	10.6	76.6
Russell County-----	29 427	11.9	7.7	8.3	3.7	6.4	5 724	26.1	21.4	15.2	26.0	77.4	9.5	73.7
St. Clair County-----	31 145	9.8	6.2	5.6	3.6	3.6	5 512	27.8	23.4	16.3	26.9	76.4	19.5	73.5
Talladega County-----	45 138	12.2	8.0	7.4	4.0	5.3	9 278	28.5	22.6	17.6	25.7	76.2	14.7	72.3
Tallapoosa County-----	23 719	10.4	6.7	7.0	3.9	4.9	5 831	24.7	19.2	14.3	26.3	81.5	19.8	78.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alexander City city-----	8 879	9.9	6.9	7.1	3.9	5.2	2 294	26.2	19.5	15.0	23.4	83.2	28.7	79.2
Anniston city-----	14 991	13.4	8.8	8.8	3.8	7.0	4 611	28.3	23.3	16.0	27.3	75.4	8.5	71.4
Auburn city-----	27 272	4.1	1.6	2.1	.8	1.7	1 690	23.4	17.0	16.7	44.5	55.8	26.9	55.6
Jacksonville city-----	7 354	8.4	5.0	4.4	2.0	3.7	1 028	31.9	28.3	17.6	31.3	63.6	23.3	61.7
Opelika city-----	13 576	8.2	4.5	7.0	3.2	5.7	2 441	25.8	20.6	14.3	36.7	83.0	37.9	80.6
Phenix City city-----	15 549	10.7	6.9	8.1	3.4	6.3	3 421	25.0	19.4	15.6	24.7	78.2	12.0	74.6
Saks COP-----	7 006	10.5	4.9	5.8	3.4	3.9	1 117	25.0	21.3	12.7	43.2	77.7	19.7	76.0
Sylcooga city-----	7 459	10.8	7.8	6.8	3.7	4.4	2 099	28.0	24.5	15.2	23.0	77.6	6.1	74.2
Talladega city-----	9 967	15.1	10.1	9.0	5.2	6.5	2 251	26.9	21.5	17.3	23.4	75.5	16.4	70.4
Tuskegee city-----	7 841	9.0	4.7	10.9	3.1	9.5	1 651	26.7	14.4	17.9	31.2	62.9	30.3	61.0
District 4-----	363 335	11.8	7.7	6.5	3.6	4.6	80 943	29.2	23.9	17.2	27.0	76.3	13.0	72.7
COUNTY														
Blount County-----	25 253	10.6	6.3	5.5	3.3	3.8	5 005	29.1	24.9	16.0	31.3	76.0	7.3	73.4
Cherokee County-----	12 625	12.7	8.2	7.0	4.1	5.2	2 844	27.1	24.6	16.5	26.8	76.4	9.5	72.7
Cullman County-----	42 613	10.9	6.9	5.7	3.3	3.9	9 257	29.8	23.3	16.6	26.8	78.0	14.2	74.4
DeKalb County-----	34 324	11.9	7.3	6.9	3.0	5.3	7 699	29.4	24.1	17.4	30.6	79.3	14.9	75.4
Etowah County-----	62 316	11.1	7.4	7.1	3.5	5.1	15 155	26.8	20.4	17.1	26.4	73.8	15.7	70.5
Fayette County-----	10 992	12.6	8.4	7.0	3.3	5.5	2 817	23.9	18.8	16.4	25.1	77.7	10.3	73.1
Franklin County-----	17 399	13.6	9.9	6.9	5.2	4.5	4 065	29.3	24.7	18.4	22.1	76.7	14.0	72.3
Lamar County-----	9 752	12.0	7.5	6.4	4.0	4.6	2 281	32.3	26.9	17.2	31.1	79.6	21.6	75.9
Lawrence County (pt.)-----	17 257	11.3	7.0	6.9	2.9	4.9	2 975	35.1	30.0	18.4	31.0	76.7	17.5	73.1
Marion County-----	18 549	12.4	8.3	7.0	4.1	5.0	4 267	29.7	23.6	18.7	23.7	77.6	6.4	73.7
Marshall County-----	45 302	11.2	6.9	5.3	3.3	3.4	9 564	27.6	22.8	15.4	30.2	78.3	15.9	74.9
Pickens County (pt.)-----	10 179	10.5	7.2	6.8	2.8	3.6	2 791	29.7	24.6	20.6	26.6	74.7	8.2	71.4
Walker County-----	42 692	13.3	9.4	7.3	4.3	4.8	9 251	33.2	28.5	18.4	22.0	72.6	9.4	68.3
Winston County-----	14 082	13.0	8.3	5.7	3.6	3.9	2 972	30.4	24.5	17.2	27.3	76.2	13.9	71.9

Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 4—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albertville city -----	9 115	11.3	6.7	4.5	2.7	2.8	2 117	29.0	25.1	15.6	30.6	80.1	21.4	75.9
Cullman city -----	7 811	11.0	8.4	5.9	4.2	3.9	2 580	27.1	22.3	17.9	16.4	78.1	6.4	74.1
Fair Payne city -----	7 265	12.9	8.1	7.3	3.3	5.5	1 799	26.6	23.2	15.1	29.4	83.1	15.2	78.3
Gadsden city -----	25 113	12.3	8.5	8.1	3.9	6.2	8 219	26.9	20.6	16.7	24.7	72.0	19.5	68.1
Jasper city -----	7 975	11.9	8.9	8.0	4.4	5.5	2 248	26.6	20.1	18.8	17.9	72.7	9.5	68.8
District 5 -----	377 447	8.6	4.9	4.8	2.4	3.5	62 408	25.0	20.7	14.2	32.8	78.1	16.4	75.7
COUNTY														
Calbert County -----	32 963	10.5	7.0	5.6	3.3	4.1	7 357	24.8	20.7	16.2	26.6	75.2	13.4	72.0
Jackson County -----	30 873	10.9	7.6	5.9	3.8	3.7	5 920	29.0	25.1	16.0	23.2	78.0	11.7	74.4
Louderdale County -----	51 132	9.9	6.3	4.7	2.6	3.3	10 801	21.8	17.8	11.3	29.6	74.6	11.6	71.7
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	2 915	9.9	8.4	10.8	3.9	8.1	645	30.7	24.8	20.5	11.0	70.7	5.3	67.1
Limestone County -----	34 705	9.0	5.5	5.8	2.7	4.4	5 816	26.9	22.1	14.7	29.2	77.4	15.1	74.7
Madison County -----	160 575	7.2	3.4	4.2	2.0	3.2	20 790	24.6	20.1	14.4	40.3	80.0	21.7	78.3
Morgan County -----	64 284	8.5	4.9	4.7	2.1	3.5	11 079	25.6	21.4	13.8	33.4	78.2	16.8	75.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city -----	10 522	10.0	6.0	7.7	3.1	6.2	2 317	22.4	16.7	14.6	30.4	80.1	15.6	77.1
Oecatur city -----	31 079	8.3	4.6	4.5	1.9	3.5	5 681	24.7	20.5	13.1	34.8	79.5	20.6	76.9
Florence city -----	22 886	9.4	6.3	4.9	2.9	3.6	5 555	21.9	17.8	12.3	25.9	75.6	8.7	72.8
Hartselle city -----	6 855	9.8	5.6	5.0	2.7	3.4	1 382	28.5	22.1	18.0	35.4	81.9	35.5	78.5
Huntsville city -----	109 097	7.1	3.2	4.2	1.9	3.3	15 440	23.2	19.0	14.1	42.0	79.7	22.9	78.1
Madison city -----	10 678	4.6	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.5	443	27.8	15.6	16.5	58.5	83.7	17.3	83.2
Scottsboro city -----	8 865	9.3	7.3	5.4	3.7	3.0	1 852	27.3	22.0	18.4	15.1	79.0	14.5	75.4
Sheffield city -----	6 201	9.2	6.5	6.4	3.7	4.5	1 986	23.4	19.4	15.7	23.2	77.6	12.6	74.9
District 6 -----	381 326	6.9	3.8	3.6	1.9	2.5	65 659	21.3	17.7	11.8	36.0	77.5	17.5	75.8
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.) -----	2 338	14.8	8.8	5.3	2.7	4.0	347	32.0	28.8	16.7	29.3	70.7	18.8	65.9
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	257 263	6.8	3.6	3.7	1.9	2.6	49 703	20.4	16.9	11.1	37.5	78.8	18.7	77.1
Shelby County -----	67 085	6.3	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.6	7 187	22.4	18.1	13.4	36.7	78.8	13.7	77.1
Tuscaloosa County (pt.) -----	54 640	7.8	4.6	4.2	2.0	3.2	8 422	25.5	21.4	14.7	29.7	70.2	15.4	68.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alabaster city -----	9 619	6.0	3.3	2.4	1.4	1.7	890	18.1	12.0	12.8	38.2	82.6	5.1	81.0
Bessemer city (pt.) -----	1 574	5.4	5.4	3.6	1.1	3.1	444	39.6	30.9	22.5	—	76.6	—	73.2
Birmingham city (pt.) -----	55 487	6.7	3.1	3.4	1.6	2.5	11 693	20.2	16.2	11.2	44.5	82.2	21.9	80.6
Center Point COP -----	15 467	6.3	2.8	3.9	1.2	3.4	2 093	15.6	12.0	9.1	41.6	81.0	22.8	79.2
Forestdale COP -----	6 752	7.6	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.6	1 668	22.0	14.3	12.6	32.9	80.8	12.3	79.0
Homewood city -----	15 820	3.6	1.4	2.6	.9	2.1	3 140	17.9	14.2	11.4	51.9	76.1	30.4	75.6
Hoover city -----	27 333	3.8	1.5	2.0	.9	1.3	3 681	13.5	11.9	5.2	46.8	81.4	30.3	80.5
Hueytown city (pt.) -----	9 319	8.4	5.2	5.9	2.7	4.6	2 037	16.3	12.3	10.2	32.4	77.8	13.7	75.7
Mountain Brook city -----	12 252	3.4	1.5	1.2	.8	.7	3 191	10.4	8.9	6.0	52.4	70.6	13.3	70.4
Northport city (pt.) -----	9 687	9.2	5.8	5.3	2.5	3.7	1 487	27.9	24.3	15.3	29.9	78.8	20.5	75.7
Pinson-Cloy-Chalkville COP -----	7 224	6.3	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.2	644	21.3	18.6	7.1	40.4	80.9	24.8	79.2
Tuscaloosa city (pt.) -----	25 966	5.3	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.1	3 571	22.4	18.9	11.6	28.6	61.8	16.1	60.8
Vestavia Hills city -----	12 443	3.6	1.3	1.8	.7	1.3	2 914	12.4	8.9	8.2	49.9	74.7	33.0	74.1
District 7 -----	342 034	11.5	7.7	10.0	4.1	8.2	77 872	29.7	22.6	18.9	24.5	72.8	18.2	69.4
COUNTY														
Choctaw County -----	9 655	10.8	7.0	7.7	3.4	6.1	2 164	32.1	25.8	20.8	22.7	69.0	28.9	65.3
Clarke County (pt.) -----	1 808	12.6	8.7	10.1	5.9	7.3	472	42.6	32.6	24.8	7.9	69.6	6.6	65.2
Dallas County -----	27 808	11.1	7.2	9.6	4.4	7.8	6 423	24.4	18.8	14.6	23.7	70.0	18.8	67.0
Greene County -----	5 537	12.2	8.8	12.6	5.0	10.5	1 550	35.0	26.3	23.9	22.0	67.8	22.8	64.3
Hale County -----	8 629	11.1	7.9	7.6	3.5	5.9	2 333	27.1	16.9	19.1	22.6	70.1	4.2	67.0
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	153 201	11.9	8.0	10.8	4.3	8.9	37 874	29.8	23.1	18.0	25.3	74.0	17.3	70.5
Lowndes County -----	7 024	12.4	8.0	13.4	5.2	11.2	1 605	37.4	27.0	28.3	23.7	71.7	21.5	68.2
Morengo County -----	13 537	11.7	8.0	9.9	5.1	8.5	3 229	27.8	20.0	19.8	23.2	73.6	34.9	69.5
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	44 509	11.8	7.6	10.0	4.2	8.2	8 434	30.6	23.2	21.6	27.6	74.2	17.3	71.0
Perry County -----	7 206	11.7	8.4	8.4	4.3	6.9	1 907	31.1	25.4	19.5	20.9	66.4	22.8	62.8
Pickens County (pt.) -----	1 730	12.0	8.0	12.8	2.5	11.6	428	44.9	27.8	41.4	22.6	63.9	—	60.5
Sumter County -----	9 429	10.0	6.5	10.0	3.3	8.2	2 250	26.3	17.7	18.1	22.9	64.6	11.9	62.1
Tuscaloosa County (pt.) -----	44 735	9.9	6.9	7.0	2.9	5.4	7 127	28.3	21.3	17.8	23.9	75.8	14.5	72.3
Wilcox County -----	7 226	13.7	10.5	13.1	5.6	11.8	2 076	33.9	27.8	21.3	14.2	63.1	19.0	58.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bessemer city (pt.) -----	17 805	13.4	9.2	12.1	4.9	9.6	5 209	28.9	22.1	16.7	24.0	72.0	12.4	68.4
Birmingham city (pt.) -----	108 733	12.1	8.2	11.4	4.3	9.5	25 963	31.3	24.4	19.0	24.5	73.5	17.8	69.8
Fairfield city -----	7 202	9.2	6.5	10.8	4.0	9.2	1 942	25.5	19.0	18.0	27.6	78.5	26.5	75.8
Hueytown city (pt.) -----	351	12.3	7.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	129	21.7	21.7	14.7	23.3	71.1	—	66.4
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	39 214	12.1	8.0	10.5	4.3	8.6	7 362	30.4	22.8	22.0	26.0	73.7	17.3	70.2
Northport city (pt.) -----	1 359	10.8	6.2	6.0	2.6	4.9	304	34.5	22.0	21.1	31.3	75.7	31.4	71.9
Selma city -----	13 526	11.7	7.8	11.6	4.3	9.7	3 585	22.7	16.9	13.3	23.4	70.5	12.2	67.4
Tuscaloosa city (pt.) -----	26 590	9.2	6.5	7.7	3.0	6.3	4 438	29.1	21.3	19.4	22.9	74.7	16.5	71.6

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
The State -----	11 486	23 597	28 688	10 894	3 945 798	723 614	18.3	250 485	24.0	177 908	23.2	119 799	24.0	158 369	14.3		
District 1 -----	10 961	22 881	27 360	11 342	566 804	118 571	20.9	46 896	29.2	33 449	28.4	14 172	20.4	26 303	16.7		
COUNTY																	
Baldwin County -----	12 275	25 712	30 199	12 213	97 227	13 947	14.3	5 186	20.5	3 715	20.0	2 009	13.9	2 950	10.4		
Clarke County (pt.) -----	9 099	19 645	23 713	8 066	23 928	6 221	26.0	2 364	32.3	1 702	30.6	930	31.2	1 280	19.8		
Escombio County -----	8 858	18 472	22 858	7 508	34 148	9 584	28.1	3 563	37.9	2 573	36.2	1 421	30.1	2 098	21.9		
Mobile County -----	11 158	22 994	27 601	11 959	371 173	79 313	21.4	32 181	30.3	22 792	29.5	8 205	19.3	17 868	17.5		
Monroe County -----	9 299	21 140	26 413	7 464	23 745	5 386	22.7	2 122	29.2	1 614	29.2	1 010	33.2	1 127	18.0		
Woshington County -----	8 340	20 082	23 818	6 986	16 583	4 120	24.8	1 480	29.3	1 053	27.4	597	31.3	980	21.4		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Dophne city -----	17 471	38 017	44 717	19 736	11 190	790	7.1	257	9.2	186	9.4	80	7.3	179	5.4		
Mobile city -----	12 509	22 446	28 220	13 050	190 956	42 838	22.4	16 881	33.2	11 714	32.3	4 522	17.8	9 485	18.4		
Prichard city -----	5 820	11 576	13 785	6 059	33 628	14 824	44.1	6 961	58.5	5 152	57.9	1 256	34.1	3 528	40.4		
Soroland city -----	11 797	30 147	33 454	13 996	11 731	845	7.2	310	10.2	264	11.6	83	6.6	191	5.5		
Tillmans Corner COP -----	11 646	27 710	30 762	13 678	17 920	2 546	14.2	965	18.9	640	17.4	192	13.0	617	12.0		
District 2 -----	11 636	24 374	29 492	11 262	560 725	95 289	17.0	33 566	22.0	23 995	21.5	19 080	26.4	20 528	13.0		
COUNTY																	
Autauga County -----	11 182	28 337	32 240	10 913	34 009	5 324	15.7	2 124	21.3	1 498	20.4	845	25.8	1 151	12.0		
Barbour County -----	9 515	19 389	23 838	7 663	24 785	6 244	25.2	2 308	32.2	1 663	31.3	1 261	35.3	1 348	20.0		
Bullock County -----	6 922	14 745	17 796	6 300	10 340	3 776	36.5	1 707	50.6	1 179	47.8	685	39.3	849	31.4		
Butler County -----	7 903	16 054	21 499	6 335	21 648	6 815	31.5	2 790	42.7	2 053	41.7	1 282	36.4	1 438	24.6		
Coffee County -----	11 286	23 905	27 653	10 522	39 780	6 180	15.5	1 922	18.9	1 414	18.7	1 561	30.2	1 374	11.7		
Conecuh County -----	9 953	15 992	21 231	5 585	13 939	4 145	29.7	1 398	36.8	1 017	35.5	978	41.2	893	22.8		
Covington County -----	9 315	18 394	23 257	6 859	36 162	7 971	22.0	2 601	28.1	2 001	28.9	1 829	30.1	1 738	16.5		
Crenshaw County -----	8 848	16 460	21 368	6 470	13 479	3 279	24.3	1 069	29.5	857	31.4	818	34.6	772	19.9		
Dale County -----	10 580	24 091	27 585	11 716	47 128	6 971	14.8	2 743	20.0	1 879	19.7	1 041	23.9	1 454	10.9		
Elmore County -----	10 677	26 341	30 853	10 523	45 813	6 643	14.5	2 418	18.8	1 749	18.2	1 249	23.3	1 448	11.1		
Geneva County -----	9 768	20 027	24 989	6 786	23 510	4 583	19.5	1 278	21.8	868	19.8	1 293	33.6	1 080	15.6		
Henry County -----	9 909	22 130	27 554	8 087	15 189	2 636	17.4	850	21.0	666	21.7	721	29.8	566	13.1		
Houston County -----	12 118	24 813	29 818	11 394	80 358	13 275	16.5	4 813	21.7	3 486	21.4	2 565	26.2	2 938	12.8		
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	16 011	32 525	39 363	19 594	128 732	10 404	8.1	3 483	10.5	2 218	9.4	1 638	11.2	2 059	5.7		
Pike County -----	9 423	17 312	23 735	6 543	25 853	7 043	27.2	2 062	30.3	1 447	29.1	1 314	34.0	1 420	20.6		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Ootha city -----	13 047	25 790	31 871	12 406	52 721	8 980	17.0	3 476	23.8	2 485	23.2	1 517	23.4	1 955	13.2		
Enterprise city -----	12 389	26 276	31 299	13 716	20 038	3 014	15.0	1 022	19.0	687	17.5	604	26.6	644	11.1		
Eufaula city -----	11 056	21 920	27 324	9 013	12 897	2 627	20.4	1 028	27.8	723	26.3	498	29.6	584	16.3		
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	16 165	32 370	39 000	20 099	117 124	8 782	7.5	2 910	9.7	1 868	8.8	1 396	10.5	1 736	5.3		
Ozork city -----	10 517	23 078	28 196	10 170	12 582	2 105	16.7	758	22.0	584	23.3	395	24.0	366	10.7		
Prattville city -----	12 461	32 493	36 829	13 125	19 393	2 215	11.4	916	16.5	687	16.7	286	16.2	462	8.3		
Troy city -----	9 400	17 254	25 806	6 673	11 346	3 429	30.2	992	34.8	686	34.2	579	32.7	603	20.6		
District 3 -----	10 204	21 594	26 800	8 663	558 209	107 849	19.3	33 274	22.9	23 675	22.0	17 719	24.9	22 097	14.2		
COUNTY																	
Bibb County (pt.) -----	9 096	19 384	23 260	6 809	12 681	2 735	21.6	1 017	28.1	796	29.3	502	30.5	620	17.4		
Calhoun County -----	10 704	23 802	28 340	10 765	110 981	17 385	15.7	5 416	18.9	3 713	17.4	3 069	22.0	3 712	11.7		
Chombers County -----	10 000	21 256	26 331	7 589	36 424	6 849	18.8	2 602	27.5	1 901	26.9	1 450	24.7	1 394	13.4		
Chilton County -----	9 826	21 627	26 203	6 862	32 113	5 495	17.1	1 619	18.9	1 116	17.6	1 293	29.5	1 225	13.1		
Cloy County -----	9 533	19 252	24 145	8 104	13 025	2 272	17.4	634	19.7	473	19.1	699	33.2	525	14.0		
Cleburne County -----	9 876	21 158	25 900	6 633	12 653	1 936	15.3	573	17.4	383	15.8	475	28.6	431	11.4		
Cooso County -----	9 234	20 279	23 472	9 313	10 902	1 984	18.2	618	21.8	412	19.7	414	26.3	478	15.3		
Lee County -----	11 409	21 227	32 596	8 080	82 589	20 534	24.9	3 796	20.1	2 623	19.1	1 516	22.0	2 651	13.2		
Macon County -----	7 534	15 642	20 096	7 852	22 650	7 812	34.5	2 892	45.1	2 019	43.3	1 083	31.3	1 595	28.1		
Rondolph County -----	9 092	19 440	23 994	7 018	19 666	3 710	18.9	1 187	23.0	845	21.7	904	28.7	832	14.6		
Russell County -----	9 675	20 995	24 642	10 225	46 354	9 440	20.4	3 479	28.0	2 555	28.6	1 504	26.3	2 158	16.8		
St. Clair County -----	10 596	24 106	27 388	9 483	48 402	7 146	14.8	2 257	17.2	1 746	18.1	1 117	20.3	1 704	12.1		
Tollodogo County -----	9 700	21 378	25 225	8 540	71 619	14 435	20.2	5 264	26.5	3 768	25.4	2 173	23.4	3 331	16.3		
Tollopooso County -----	10 878	22 020	27 247	8 919	38 150	6 116	16.0	1 920	19.5	1 325	18.2	1 520	26.1	1 441	13.1		
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																	
Alexonder City city -----	11 713	20 970	27 771	9 152	14 597	2 492	17.1	893	23.1	603	21.5	539	23.5	562	13.7		
Anniston City -----	11 371	19 099	26 067	10 349	26 175	6 387	24.4	2 357	34.8	1 687	34.0	1 115	24.2	1 404	19.2		
Auburn city -----	10 278	12 931	35 876	6 662	29 915	11 938	39.9	1 056	21.6	719	20.2	311	18.4	802	14.8		
Jacksonville city -----	9 761	22 092	34 561	7 402	8 269	1 739	21.0	249	14.7	132	10.7	140	13.7	146	7.2		
Opelika city -----	12 043	25 369	31 869	10 158	21 661	4 500	20.8	1 678	27.6	1 155	26.7	612	25.1	1 023	17.0		
Phenix City city -----	9 954	20 478	24 575	9 459	24 915	5 533	22.2	2 081	31.5	1 524	32.3	892	26.1	1 258	18.3		
Soks COP -----	12 101	29 563	33 117	12 342	11 138	890	8.0	258	8.9	138	6.2	149	13.3	175	5.3		
Sylacougo city -----	10 760	19 950	26 675	7 161	12 428	2 436	19.6	774	24.3	517	22.3	555	26.4	498	14.3		
Tallodogo city -----	8 424	18 172	22 367	9 226	15 917	4 172	26.2	1 595	35.4	1 088	32.6	542	24.1	1 038	23.4		
Tuskegee city -----	7 554	15 531	21 123	8 959	10 401	3 763	36.2	1 345	46.5	913	43.5	435	26.5	693	28.0		
District 4 -----	10 170	20 877	25 401	7 820	570 16												

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All oges		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years						
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.																
Walker County.....	10 105	20 464	25 322	7 795	66 809	11 572	17.3	3 806	22.5	2 807	21.9	1 933	20.9	2 806	14.2	
Winston County.....	9 349	17 936	22 023	6 573	21 824	4 318	19.8	1 209	22.7	834	21.2	945	31.8	1 029	15.7	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Albertville city.....	10 971	21 337	26 657	8 571	14 323	2 520	17.6	806	22.8	433	17.1	513	24.2	620	14.7	
Cullman city.....	12 559	21 114	27 909	8 679	12 812	2 210	17.2	510	18.9	353	17.7	639	24.8	476	12.5	
Fort Payne city.....	10 906	20 518	26 243	8 552	11 659	1 641	14.1	449	15.2	289	13.1	447	24.8	352	10.2	
Godsden city.....	10 772	19 187	23 707	9 581	41 591	8 502	20.4	2 721	28.4	1 876	27.0	1 653	20.1	1 931	16.5	
Jasper city.....	12 641	22 476	31 201	7 997	12 992	2 131	16.4	709	22.1	492	20.1	431	19.2	455	12.1	
District 5.....	13 268	28 364	33 189	13 975	565 549	72 914	12.9	23 059	16.2	15 847	15.4	13 917	22.3	16 403	10.0	
COUNTY																
Colbert County.....	11 425	22 378	27 862	10 048	51 345	7 477	14.6	2 476	19.9	1 707	18.8	1 507	20.5	1 688	11.1	
Jackson County.....	10 144	21 910	25 772	7 170	47 552	7 901	16.6	2 226	18.3	1 587	17.3	1 991	33.6	1 783	12.6	
Louderdale County.....	11 685	23 690	29 589	9 836	78 004	11 606	14.9	3 516	18.6	2 433	17.6	2 168	20.1	2 593	11.3	
Lawrence County (pt.).....	9 276	18 424	22 049	8 964	5 013	1 491	29.7	681	41.0	493	41.1	215	33.3	348	26.2	
Limestone County.....	11 696	26 875	31 739	9 678	52 382	7 325	14.0	2 035	15.0	1 426	14.4	1 862	32.0	1 726	11.2	
Madison County.....	15 443	33 048	39 264	19 962	232 971	25 289	10.9	8 457	14.6	5 665	13.8	3 649	17.6	5 578	8.4	
Morgan County.....	12 830	28 364	32 912	12 464	98 282	11 825	12.0	3 668	14.3	2 536	13.5	2 525	22.8	2 687	9.4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Athens city.....	12 954	25 823	33 243	9 760	16 318	2 349	14.4	680	17.2	484	16.7	658	28.4	495	10.3	
Decatur city.....	14 374	30 005	36 154	14 880	47 847	6 078	12.7	2 237	18.2	1 389	15.6	1 027	18.1	1 364	10.0	
Florence city.....	11 854	21 459	28 816	10 585	35 075	6 505	18.5	1 998	24.3	1 319	23.0	1 075	19.4	1 437	14.3	
Hartselle city.....	12 153	28 693	33 427	9 226	10 790	1 135	10.5	257	9.0	193	8.8	328	23.7	237	7.4	
Huntsville city.....	16 204	32 295	39 961	20 085	155 507	18 093	11.6	6 235	17.0	4 118	15.6	2 166	14.0	3 892	8.9	
Madison city.....	19 743	42 911	51 839	30 811	14 848	617	4.2	191	5.0	125	5.3	72	16.3	134	3.1	
Scottsboro city.....	12 130	24 676	30 457	8 946	13 632	1 979	14.5	594	17.8	463	18.4	550	29.7	427	10.5	
Sheffield city.....	10 595	20 134	26 730	9 333	10 348	2 169	21.0	788	32.3	495	29.4	396	19.9	451	15.2	
District 6.....	16 033	31 864	38 768	17 037	559 264	52 331	9.4	13 494	10.1	9 458	9.9	8 142	12.4	10 348	6.5	
COUNTY																
Bibb County (pt.).....	8 532	21 620	25 057	9 460	3 623	719	19.8	243	22.9	202	24.7	86	24.8	163	16.9	
Jefferson County (pt.).....	16 801	32 201	39 226	18 024	384 959	29 165	7.6	7 292	8.2	5 039	7.9	5 387	10.8	6 076	5.5	
Shelby County.....	16 237	36 852	42 549	21 234	97 438	8 922	9.2	2 769	10.3	1 995	10.5	1 282	17.8	1 981	7.1	
Tuscaloosa County (pt.).....	12 402	24 689	32 550	10 217	73 244	13 525	18.5	3 190	18.9	2 222	17.7	1 387	16.5	2 128	10.9	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Alobaster city.....	13 645	39 261	42 446	20 329	14 481	818	5.6	211	4.8	151	4.9	149	16.7	174	4.2	
Bessemer city (pt.).....	12 786	32 530	37 841	8 442	2 512	206	8.2	36	6.8	14	3.5	116	26.1	49	6.5	
Birmingham city (pt.).....	16 234	27 019	35 324	18 325	79 696	8 575	10.8	1 827	13.0	1 174	12.9	1 237	10.6	1 516	7.1	
Center Point COP.....	13 996	32 469	36 704	16 755	22 470	1 594	7.1	484	8.8	308	7.7	175	8.4	392	5.8	
Forestdale COP.....	15 438	34 855	39 851	14 466	10 390	524	5.0	147	6.7	117	6.9	143	8.6	106	3.3	
Homewood city.....	17 582	30 516	42 598	20 328	21 237	1 414	6.7	160	3.9	123	4.5	203	6.5	183	3.2	
Hoover city.....	21 961	44 747	53 472	26 496	39 513	1 203	3.0	233	2.5	138	2.1	248	6.7	257	2.2	
Hueytown city (pt.).....	12 348	29 693	34 504	13 046	14 492	969	6.7	207	5.9	130	5.0	209	10.3	244	5.6	
Mountain Brook city.....	39 610	65 372	80 366	30 466	19 805	419	2.1	95	2.0	68	1.9	84	2.6	85	1.4	
Northport city (pt.).....	13 296	30 176	36 363	12 083	14 713	2 130	14.5	858	21.6	586	20.1	272	18.3	416	10.4	
Pinson-Cloy-Chokville COP.....	13 453	37 469	40 665	17 448	10 987	390	3.5	118	3.4	58	2.2	70	10.9	87	2.8	
Tuscaloosa city (pt.).....	13 064	20 458	35 490	9 257	29 207	7 386	25.3	971	18.3	633	16.2	478	13.4	789	11.4	
Vestavia Hills city.....	25 940	49 858	61 182	23 943	19 473	505	2.6	158	3.3	138	3.8	98	3.4	101	1.8	
District 7.....	8 135	16 560	20 773	7 793	565 083	176 352	31.2	70 355	42.0	50 522	40.8	24 040	30.9	38 704	26.2	
COUNTY																
Choctaw County.....	9 622	17 115	23 609	5 988	15 929	4 809	30.2	1 757	38.1	1 346	38.6	897	41.5	1 045	23.8	
Clarke County (pt.).....	8 470	15 778	20 437	5 911	2 968	739	24.9	228	27.8	188	29.7	166	35.2	134	16.7	
Oollos County.....	8 344	16 493	20 517	7 602	47 176	17 099	36.2	7 299	49.2	5 303	47.9	2 192	34.1	3 920	31.4	
Greene County.....	6 306	11 990	15 663	5 875	10 039	4 575	45.6	1 952	58.3	1 468	56.8	718	46.3	985	39.2	
Hole County.....	8 164	14 508	18 272	6 125	15 223	5 420	35.6	2 254	46.8	1 701	47.8	919	39.4	1 155	28.7	
Jefferson County (pt.).....	7 922	16 410	20 748	7 965	254 146	73 111	28.8	28 053	39.2	19 638	37.6	9 801	25.9	16 447	24.6	
Lowndes County.....	6 848	15 584	18 535	6 524	12 594	4 858	38.6	2 305	52.6	1 748	54.4	543	33.8	1 009	31.7	
Morengo County.....	9 242	18 663	23 015	6 533	22 829	6 851	30.0	2 738	39.5	1 960	38.1	1 205	37.3	1 490	24.3	
Montgomery County (pt.).....	7 153	15 503	18 684	8 496	72 649	25 640	35.3	10 900	46.2	7 721	44.5	3 130	37.1	5 556	31.0	
Perry County.....	6 879	13 769	16 404	5 310	12 086	5 154	42.6	2 171	54.3	1 622	53.6	776	40.8	1 141	36.8	
Pickens County (pt.).....	6 944	15 398	17 866	5 000	2 872	1 156	40.3	401	48.1	304	46.9	161	37.6	268	34.9	
Sumter County.....	8 031	12 811	17 881	5 574	15 425	6 131	39.7	2 433	49.7	1 787	48.7	1 022	45.4	1 302	32.9	
Tuscaloosa County (pt.).....	10 239	21 529	27 129	10 335	67 798	14 775	21.8	5 245	28.4	3 697	27.2	1 603	22.5	2 959	16.3	
Wilcox County.....	6 552	12 437	15 306	6 022	13 349	6 034	45.2	2 619	57.4	2 039	58.0	907	43.7	1 293	39.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bessemer city (pt.).....	8 080	15 605	19 869	7 287	30 446	9 584	31.5	3 633	43.6	2 566	42.8	1 471	28.2	2 132	25.9	
Birmingham city (pt.).....	7 399	15 341	19 201	7 791	180 454	55 997	31.0	21 771	41.9	15 096	40.0	7 131	27.5	12 559	27.1	
Fairfield city.....	9 834	21 085	26 521	10 539	11 827	2 429	20.5	903	28.1	647	27.0	428	22.0	592	18.0	
Hueytown city (pt.).....	8 473	20 625	23 241	11 932	600	84	14.0	24	19.2	12	15.6	16				

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
		Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined			
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with boche- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years	
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unem- ployed				Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
District 1 -----	577 375	1 563	542	80	15	2 885	53.2	6.7	3 842	2 271	11.1	7 546	5 461	27.4	1 644	31.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas -----	255	45	17	11	3	87	27.6	—	117	51	37.3	3 158	190	62.1	56	50.0
Poarch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.) -----	255	45	17	11	3	87	27.6	—	117	51	37.3	3 158	190	62.1	56	50.0
District 2 -----	577 203	265	63	19	5	1 227	69.4	17.1	1 397	855	5.6	10 678	1 601	20.3	289	43.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poarch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 062 148	148 470	151 583	152 976	170 055	154 495	155 908	128 661
1, detached.....	877 660	124 743	124 432	117 851	135 260	132 314	133 429	109 631
1, attached.....	13 852	1 378	1 933	1 156	1 053	2 481	4 244	1 607
2.....	2 446	415	275	357	264	381	278	476
3 or 4.....	2 099	255	229	173	161	356	661	264
5 to 9.....	2 156	484	144	196	133	340	705	154
10 to 19.....	1 121	139	41	150	3	172	556	60
20 to 49.....	340	82	16	28	—	15	179	20
50 or more.....	365	107	11	—	—	—	247	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	153 966	19 484	23 540	32 015	31 931	17 434	14 606	14 956
Other.....	8 143	1 383	962	1 050	1 250	1 002	1 003	1 493
Renter-occupied housing units.....	444 642	60 847	63 554	59 663	50 722	64 968	67 474	77 414
1, detached.....	169 490	24 875	26 095	25 042	25 764	23 294	14 681	29 739
1, attached.....	14 920	1 665	3 302	1 809	905	1 514	1 465	4 260
2.....	35 131	4 152	5 319	5 503	5 366	4 943	2 705	7 143
3 or 4.....	46 823	6 808	7 247	5 317	4 039	8 647	5 592	9 173
5 to 9.....	55 534	8 272	8 045	5 379	3 975	9 797	10 456	9 610
10 to 19.....	45 660	4 590	3 364	4 089	2 348	7 057	15 726	8 486
20 to 49.....	24 034	2 846	2 030	2 427	631	3 149	9 796	3 155
50 or more.....	14 315	2 353	1 401	1 550	728	2 335	3 862	2 086
Mobile home or trailer.....	33 647	4 332	6 060	7 920	6 421	3 605	2 693	2 616
Other.....	5 088	954	691	627	545	627	498	1 146
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
All housing units.....	1 670 379	242 180	238 854	238 872	243 252	236 770	238 854	231 597
1989 to March 1990.....	37 817	4 377	5 378	6 538	6 101	6 358	5 562	3 503
1985 to 1988.....	176 555	21 939	26 931	25 889	24 751	33 306	31 149	12 590
1980 to 1984.....	177 403	30 866	27 664	25 572	25 583	26 992	24 101	16 625
1970 to 1979.....	426 594	64 532	67 754	64 139	64 942	52 756	66 465	46 006
1960 to 1969.....	309 318	42 076	41 516	39 602	42 937	55 665	42 278	45 244
1950 to 1959.....	244 389	38 936	30 533	30 384	30 938	31 558	34 091	47 949
1940 to 1949.....	142 746	20 607	17 321	21 841	23 902	14 790	16 577	27 708
1939 or earlier.....	155 557	18 847	21 757	24 907	24 098	15 345	18 631	31 972
Median.....	1969	1970	1971	1970	1970	1970	1971	1962
BEDROOMS								
All housing units.....	1 670 379	242 180	238 854	238 872	243 252	236 770	238 854	231 597
No bedroom.....	12 770	2 190	1 655	1 797	1 039	1 817	2 445	1 827
1 bedroom.....	137 259	20 871	17 487	17 735	13 265	20 763	22 112	25 026
2 bedrooms.....	517 602	69 840	67 615	80 906	82 642	66 855	69 899	79 845
3 bedrooms.....	794 537	119 461	120 501	112 265	120 746	113 027	107 665	100 872
4 bedrooms.....	174 977	25 547	27 707	21 851	21 682	29 093	30 018	19 079
5 or more bedrooms.....	33 234	4 271	3 889	4 318	3 878	5 215	6 715	4 948
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 062 148	148 470	151 583	152 976	170 055	154 495	155 908	128 661
No bedroom.....	1 663	405	264	181	263	150	198	202
1 bedroom.....	19 938	3 201	2 743	3 243	2 943	2 576	2 118	3 114
2 bedrooms.....	245 099	30 721	31 328	41 198	47 177	30 813	30 152	33 710
3 bedrooms.....	617 358	89 126	91 154	86 537	97 725	90 304	89 416	73 096
4 bedrooms.....	149 376	21 453	22 758	18 216	18 492	25 938	27 749	14 770
5 or more bedrooms.....	28 714	3 564	3 336	3 601	3 455	4 714	6 275	3 769
Renter-occupied housing units.....	444 642	60 847	63 554	59 663	50 722	64 968	67 474	77 414
No bedroom.....	8 082	1 226	915	1 149	512	1 247	1 831	1 202
1 bedroom.....	97 064	13 962	12 067	11 643	8 238	15 060	17 927	18 167
2 bedrooms.....	199 759	25 025	26 246	27 815	24 134	28 573	32 655	35 311
3 bedrooms.....	119 849	18 105	20 476	16 256	15 359	17 483	13 134	19 036
4 bedrooms.....	17 298	2 218	3 564	2 388	2 230	2 301	1 646	2 951
5 or more bedrooms.....	2 590	311	286	412	249	304	281	747

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
PLUMBING FACILITIES								
All housing units	1 670 379	242 180	238 854	238 872	243 252	236 770	238 854	231 597
Complete plumbing facilities	1 642 879	238 436	234 470	234 121	239 217	234 415	237 254	224 966
Locking complete plumbing facilities	27 500	3 744	4 384	4 751	4 035	2 355	1 600	6 631
Owner-occupied housing units	1 062 148	148 470	151 583	152 976	170 055	154 495	155 908	128 661
Complete plumbing facilities	1 051 246	146 847	149 973	150 948	168 373	153 666	155 166	126 273
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10 902	1 623	1 610	2 028	1 682	829	742	2 388
Renter-occupied housing units	444 642	60 847	63 554	59 663	50 722	64 968	67 474	77 414
Complete plumbing facilities	434 725	59 878	61 908	57 997	49 521	64 021	66 942	74 458
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9 917	969	1 646	1 666	1 201	947	532	2 956
SOURCE OF WATER								
All housing units	1 670 379	242 180	238 854	238 872	243 252	236 770	238 854	231 597
Public system or private company	1 454 160	205 121	199 153	195 433	199 348	213 425	231 214	210 466
Individual drilled well	170 898	32 776	34 398	30 793	32 723	18 581	5 774	15 853
Individual dug well	30 207	3 558	4 305	9 393	5 093	3 015	952	3 891
Some other source	15 114	725	998	3 253	6 088	1 749	914	1 387
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
All housing units	1 670 379	242 180	238 854	238 872	243 252	236 770	238 854	231 597
Public sewer	910 782	144 231	140 271	102 049	77 879	143 154	136 131	167 067
Septic tank or cesspool	728 690	93 073	94 655	131 092	159 842	91 593	101 624	56 811
Other means	30 907	4 876	3 928	5 731	5 531	2 023	1 099	7 719
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
All housing units	1 670 379	242 180	238 854	238 872	243 252	236 770	238 854	231 597
Complete kitchen facilities	1 648 290	238 894	235 195	235 081	240 290	234 643	237 680	226 507
Locking complete kitchen facilities	22 089	3 286	3 659	3 791	2 962	2 127	1 174	5 090
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Occupied housing units	1 506 790	209 317	215 137	212 639	220 777	219 463	223 382	206 075
Utility gas	645 054	102 603	77 157	88 328	61 737	50 708	133 446	131 075
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	235 062	23 116	45 085	50 247	53 621	21 562	14 594	26 837
Electricity	521 322	74 060	80 963	57 867	76 317	124 937	69 278	37 900
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	17 393	1 048	2 104	2 084	4 841	5 455	960	899
Cool or coke	4 179	7	35	84	2 931	386	514	222
Wood	80 047	8 011	9 196	13 609	20 730	15 778	4 150	8 573
Solar energy	333	25	53	63	78	71	15	28
Other fuel	1 355	98	168	153	227	322	221	166
No fuel used	2 045	349	374	204	295	244	204	375
TELEPHONE IN UNIT								
Occupied housing units	1 506 790	209 317	215 137	212 639	220 777	219 463	223 382	206 075
Telephone in unit	1 375 236	191 216	192 161	189 983	195 220	205 622	216 672	184 362
No telephone in unit	131 554	18 101	22 976	22 656	25 557	13 841	6 710	21 713
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 062 148	148 470	151 583	152 976	170 055	154 495	155 908	128 661
None	64 365	8 658	7 956	9 664	10 081	6 839	5 254	15 913
1	267 650	41 203	40 259	38 365	39 842	33 260	34 316	40 405
2	438 826	64 670	63 384	60 794	69 095	65 498	71 047	44 338
3 or more	291 307	33 939	39 984	44 153	51 037	48 898	45 291	28 005
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7
Renter-occupied housing units	444 642	60 847	63 554	59 663	50 722	64 968	67 474	77 414
None	91 548	13 481	11 659	12 103	10 004	9 824	6 603	27 874
1	198 124	28 276	28 133	25 429	22 263	28 706	33 196	32 121
2	122 103	15 638	18 871	16 682	13 854	20 721	22 449	13 888
3 or more	32 867	3 452	4 891	5 449	4 601	5 717	5 226	3 531
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	.9
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 062 148	148 470	151 583	152 976	170 055	154 495	155 908	128 661
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10 902	1 623	1 610	2 028	1 682	829	742	2 388
1.00 or less	9 758	1 428	1 442	1 819	1 617	763	676	2 013
1.01 or more	1 144	195	168	209	65	66	66	375
Renter-occupied housing units	444 642	60 847	63 554	59 663	50 722	64 968	67 474	77 414
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9 917	969	1 646	1 666	1 201	947	532	2 956
1.00 or less	8 364	798	1 336	1 389	1 078	823	500	2 440
1.01 or more	1 553	171	310	277	123	124	32	516
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER								
Occupied housing units	359 496	48 439	52 000	50 796	58 561	44 915	45 352	59 433
Owner-occupied housing units	284 946	39 658	41 169	40 985	46 309	35 428	36 624	44 773
Locking complete plumbing facilities	7 628	763	1 241	1 292	1 341	689	464	1 838
No telephone in unit	18 386	2 180	3 531	3 096	3 480	2 029	651	3 419
No vehicle available	79 368	9 406	10 218	10 716	13 257	9 700	6 881	19 190

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
Occupied housing units -----	1 506 790	209 317	215 137	212 639	220 777	219 463	223 382	206 075
PERSONS IN UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 062 148	148 470	151 583	152 976	170 055	154 495	155 908	128 661
1 person -----	206 701	28 477	31 132	29 731	32 381	27 692	27 516	29 772
2 persons -----	363 245	49 027	52 347	52 904	60 589	54 863	54 419	39 096
3 persons -----	208 879	28 517	28 889	29 874	34 726	32 009	31 628	23 236
4 persons -----	178 942	25 244	24 876	25 314	28 831	26 989	28 659	19 029
5 persons -----	69 715	10 816	9 642	9 983	9 817	9 480	10 113	9 864
6 persons -----	21 648	4 144	2 910	3 091	2 545	2 510	2 556	3 892
7 or more persons -----	13 018	2 245	1 787	2 079	1 166	952	1 017	3 772
Median -----	2.39	2.43	2.35	2.38	2.37	2.40	2.43	2.38
Renter-occupied housing units -----	444 642	60 847	63 554	59 663	50 722	64 968	67 474	77 414
1 person -----	151 884	19 417	20 937	19 809	16 659	22 691	28 402	23 969
2 persons -----	116 302	15 075	16 270	15 441	13 469	17 727	20 348	17 972
3 persons -----	75 242	10 552	11 010	10 415	9 098	10 721	9 605	13 841
4 persons -----	56 898	8 323	8 479	8 322	6 671	8 324	6 005	10 774
5 persons -----	26 758	4 399	4 160	3 656	3 030	3 605	2 017	5 891
6 persons -----	10 393	1 815	1 542	1 181	1 177	1 253	836	2 589
7 or more persons -----	7 165	1 266	1 156	839	618	647	261	2 378
Median -----	2.11	2.23	2.17	2.15	2.15	2.05	1.76	2.32
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 062 148	148 470	151 583	152 976	170 055	154 495	155 908	128 661
1989 to March 1990 -----	94 392	13 078	14 255	14 067	14 944	14 107	15 562	8 379
1985 to 1988 -----	247 114	32 427	36 979	34 835	37 419	41 805	41 790	21 859
1980 to 1984 -----	152 917	22 158	23 174	22 000	25 011	21 272	23 063	16 239
1970 to 1979 -----	262 755	38 973	36 964	37 771	42 333	36 680	36 032	34 002
1960 to 1969 -----	151 449	21 485	20 062	20 347	24 431	23 414	20 785	20 925
1959 or earlier -----	153 521	20 349	20 149	23 956	25 917	17 217	18 676	27 257
Renter-occupied housing units -----	444 642	60 847	63 554	59 663	50 722	64 968	67 474	77 414
1989 to March 1990 -----	193 206	27 306	30 090	26 020	20 486	30 267	32 926	26 111
1985 to 1988 -----	149 711	20 798	19 918	19 898	16 129	22 737	24 124	26 107
1980 to 1984 -----	47 694	6 446	6 355	5 978	6 050	5 957	5 592	11 316
1970 to 1979 -----	31 879	4 021	4 101	4 290	4 046	3 912	3 261	8 248
1960 to 1969 -----	11 202	1 258	1 465	1 547	1 869	1 101	726	3 236
1959 or earlier -----	10 950	1 018	1 625	1 930	2 142	994	845	2 396
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 062 148	148 470	151 583	152 976	170 055	154 495	155 908	128 661
Under 25 years -----	23 701	3 070	3 099	5 056	5 066	3 088	2 502	1 820
25 to 34 years -----	159 005	21 161	23 080	22 582	26 164	26 422	25 031	14 565
35 to 44 years -----	224 388	32 313	32 148	31 220	33 028	33 032	37 990	24 657
45 to 54 years -----	187 248	26 092	26 416	26 711	30 324	29 499	28 054	20 152
55 to 64 years -----	182 660	26 176	25 671	26 422	29 164	27 026	25 707	22 694
65 to 74 years -----	169 404	24 079	24 341	24 299	26 895	22 496	22 479	24 815
75 years and over -----	115 542	15 579	16 828	16 686	19 414	12 932	14 145	19 958
Renter-occupied housing units -----	444 642	60 847	63 554	59 663	50 722	64 968	67 474	77 414
Under 25 years -----	61 314	7 118	8 643	11 663	5 691	8 458	12 269	7 472
25 to 34 years -----	138 858	20 167	19 957	16 885	13 077	22 832	24 403	21 537
35 to 44 years -----	87 881	12 988	13 331	10 828	9 173	12 823	12 227	16 511
45 to 54 years -----	45 922	6 887	6 058	5 401	5 619	6 978	5 754	9 225
55 to 64 years -----	36 117	4 906	4 734	5 075	4 910	4 390	4 093	8 009
65 to 74 years -----	36 446	4 283	5 077	4 956	5 865	4 663	4 242	7 360
75 years and over -----	38 104	4 498	5 754	4 855	6 387	4 824	4 486	7 300
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Condominium housing units -----	23 237	8 597	1 104	1 629	395	3 485	6 778	1 249
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	7 742	1 313	404	441	77	1 638	3 627	242
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	8 392	1 629	624	1 033	307	1 448	2 465	886
Vacant condominium housing units -----	7 103	5 655	76	155	11	399	686	121
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 838	34 170	34 657	31 054	29 053	39 184	47 912	26 905
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 785	17 958	20 023	16 257	16 084	22 450	24 540	14 046
GROSS RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	428 024	59 516	61 175	56 542	46 171	62 874	66 517	75 229
Less than \$100 -----	18 661	2 306	2 479	3 020	3 139	1 920	735	5 062
\$100 to \$199 -----	62 978	7 929	9 681	9 107	9 492	6 983	3 261	16 525
\$200 to \$299 -----	87 306	12 645	12 044	13 731	12 001	10 176	9 031	17 678
\$300 to \$399 -----	102 127	15 921	12 655	13 359	9 617	16 510	17 719	16 346
\$400 to \$499 -----	67 163	8 603	9 923	6 729	3 568	12 413	16 921	9 006
\$500 to \$599 -----	29 137	3 397	4 512	2 518	971	5 881	8 737	3 121
\$600 to \$749 -----	15 711	1 810	2 842	1 496	580	2 949	4 949	1 085
\$750 to \$999 -----	4 945	672	865	537	123	982	1 382	384
\$1,000 or more -----	1 879	310	362	65	33	367	602	140
No cash rent -----	38 117	5 923	5 812	5 980	6 647	4 693	3 180	5 882
Median (dollars) -----	325	322	329	296	262	361	405	276
Mean (dollars) -----	335	334	342	307	268	368	420	285

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	764 726	113 128	107 666	97 602	101 811	117 637	127 248	99 634
With a mortgage.....	458 264	67 810	69 509	52 678	49 887	78 444	85 898	54 038
Less than \$200.....	11 442	1 366	2 425	1 546	1 539	1 632	689	2 245
\$200 to \$299.....	44 359	6 049	8 092	5 624	5 880	7 828	3 851	7 035
\$300 to \$399.....	64 206	9 330	9 892	8 757	8 878	10 005	7 469	9 875
\$400 to \$499.....	71 640	11 478	10 117	9 427	10 090	10 701	9 561	10 266
\$500 to \$599.....	68 658	11 756	9 581	8 238	8 095	10 649	11 570	8 769
\$600 to \$799.....	100 176	14 980	14 833	10 851	9 156	17 872	22 224	10 260
\$800 to \$999.....	50 955	6 957	7 723	4 831	3 696	10 244	13 755	3 749
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	35 218	4 253	5 205	2 710	2 067	7 395	11 953	1 635
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7 352	924	1 055	524	309	1 494	2 903	143
\$2,000 or more.....	4 258	717	586	170	177	624	1 923	61
Median (dollars).....	555	548	544	512	486	585	686	477
Mean (dollars).....	623	613	608	565	537	647	776	511
Not mortgaged.....	306 462	45 318	38 157	44 924	51 924	39 193	41 350	45 596
Less than \$100.....	42 427	5 622	6 303	7 158	8 032	5 237	3 004	7 071
\$100 to \$199.....	183 734	26 238	23 300	27 985	32 315	24 047	22 814	27 035
\$200 to \$299.....	63 169	10 419	6 776	7 910	9 524	8 047	11 317	9 176
\$300 to \$399.....	11 149	2 068	1 210	1 235	1 378	1 345	2 385	1 528
\$400 or more.....	5 983	971	568	636	675	517	1 830	786
Median (dollars).....	159	165	150	149	151	159	180	156
Mean (dollars).....	170	176	162	160	162	168	198	166
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	764 726	113 128	107 666	97 602	101 811	117 637	127 248	99 634
Less than \$20,000.....	249 558	37 773	33 853	36 202	39 969	30 225	25 779	45 757
Less than 20 percent.....	98 105	13 874	13 573	15 136	17 409	12 063	10 193	15 857
20 to 24 percent.....	27 760	3 882	3 828	4 256	4 818	3 273	2 654	5 049
25 to 29 percent.....	22 637	3 362	3 260	3 099	3 893	2 875	2 118	4 030
30 to 34 percent.....	18 074	2 900	2 418	2 477	3 006	1 988	1 730	3 555
35 percent or more.....	76 044	12 623	9 957	10 320	9 909	9 230	8 181	15 824
Not computed.....	6 938	1 132	817	914	934	796	903	1 442
Median.....	24.2	25.8	23.8	22.9	22.2	24.1	24.2	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	187 241	29 138	26 784	25 067	27 350	27 150	26 980	24 772
Less than 20 percent.....	117 475	17 620	16 413	16 768	18 888	16 335	15 476	15 975
20 to 24 percent.....	28 088	4 646	4 052	3 765	3 820	4 436	3 712	3 657
25 to 29 percent.....	19 171	3 147	2 777	2 332	2 262	2 898	3 266	2 489
30 to 34 percent.....	10 706	1 733	1 772	1 005	1 156	1 741	2 042	1 257
35 percent or more.....	11 702	1 984	1 734	1 185	1 210	1 740	2 470	1 379
Not computed.....	99	8	36	12	14	—	14	15
Median.....	15.9	16.5	16.3	14.9	14.5	16.6	17.4	15.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	147 282	21 468	21 143	18 622	18 815	24 798	26 959	15 477
Less than 20 percent.....	109 509	16 519	15 226	14 770	15 430	17 624	17 533	12 407
20 to 24 percent.....	22 883	2 983	3 583	2 479	2 166	4 232	5 284	2 156
25 to 29 percent.....	9 343	1 190	1 430	862	820	2 006	2 408	627
30 to 34 percent.....	3 100	472	523	327	208	535	882	153
35 percent or more.....	2 385	299	381	173	184	401	833	114
Not computed.....	62	5	—	11	7	—	19	20
Median.....	13.4	13.0	13.9	12.6	12.2	14.1	15.4	12.5
\$50,000 or more.....	180 645	24 749	25 886	17 711	15 677	35 464	47 530	13 628
Less than 20 percent.....	157 613	22 071	22 404	15 869	14 361	30 282	39 881	12 745
20 to 24 percent.....	14 962	1 707	2 137	1 243	818	3 550	4 925	582
25 to 29 percent.....	4 893	549	853	337	325	1 093	1 585	151
30 to 34 percent.....	1 791	199	274	178	70	316	692	62
35 percent or more.....	1 064	207	188	22	45	134	404	64
Not computed.....	322	16	30	62	58	89	43	24
Median.....	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.1	10.9	11.7	11.9	10.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	428 024	59 516	61 175	56 542	46 171	62 874	66 517	75 229
Less than \$10,000.....	161 626	23 577	20 726	24 721	20 187	18 111	16 337	37 967
Less than 20 percent.....	8 686	975	1 284	1 351	1 655	908	350	2 163
20 to 24 percent.....	9 375	1 090	1 583	1 267	1 638	1 149	417	2 231
25 to 29 percent.....	13 183	1 498	2 036	1 792	2 236	1 672	913	3 036
30 to 34 percent.....	10 673	1 399	1 602	1 697	1 593	1 152	768	2 462
35 percent or more.....	91 891	13 870	10 843	14 325	9 002	10 339	11 358	22 154
Not computed.....	27 818	4 745	3 378	4 289	4 063	2 891	2 531	5 921
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	109 018	14 938	15 562	14 266	12 858	16 254	15 936	19 204
Less than 20 percent.....	21 399	2 582	3 560	3 361	3 205	2 402	1 532	4 757
20 to 24 percent.....	19 610	2 868	2 844	2 550	2 467	2 863	2 417	3 601
25 to 29 percent.....	20 334	2 793	2 827	2 450	2 477	3 039	3 470	3 278
30 to 34 percent.....	15 038	2 092	1 862	1 864	1 489	2 640	2 427	2 427
35 percent or more.....	23 771	3 436	3 034	2 483	1 508	4 237	5 046	4 027
Not computed.....	8 866	1 167	1 435	1 558	1 712	1 073	807	1 114
Median.....	27.2	27.6	26.2	25.9	24.8	28.8	30.3	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	98 030	13 397	15 161	11 789	8 922	16 482	19 471	12 808
Less than 20 percent.....	57 745	7 881	8 346	7 514	6 182	9 481	9 740	8 601
20 to 24 percent.....	20 634	2 705	3 508	1 979	1 056	3 615	5 550	2 221
25 to 29 percent.....	8 258	1 217	1 552	610	332	1 497	2 329	721
30 to 34 percent.....	2 607	346	395	302	543	543	716	223
35 percent or more.....	1 530	248	188	73	82	252	447	168
Not computed.....	7 256	1 000	1 172	1 230	1 197	1 094	689	874
Median.....	15.7	15.7	16.8	14.1	12.5	16.2	19.3	13.9
\$35,000 or more.....	59 350	7 604	9 726	5 766	4 204	12 027	14 773	5 250
Less than 20 percent.....	51 878	6 640	8 018	4 966	3 627	10 751	13 127	4 749
20 to 24 percent.....	2 950	394	703	248	113	540	824	128
25 to 29 percent.....	558	59	149	13	4	102	212	19
30 to 34 percent.....	183	31	37	14	15	31	55	—
35 percent or more.....	97	24	15	—	—	6	52	—
Not computed.....	3 684	456	804	525	445	597	503	354
Median.....	10.7	10.8	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.9	10.3

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Alabama					District 1				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	1 159 310	333 796	6 173	5 993	6 853	153 958	52 429	1 829	836	1 494
Owner-occupied housing units	864 839	190 029	4 247	2 492	3 487	116 056	30 641	1 344	336	876
Renter-occupied housing units	294 471	143 767	1 926	3 501	3 366	37 902	21 788	485	500	618
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	611 055	148 556	2 651	2 065	2 583	86 893	25 048	845	268	697
With a mortgage	369 531	84 729	1 844	1 844	1 844	53 887	13 173	484	222	403
Less than \$300	38 230	17 204	266	69	161	4 878	2 470	56	7	51
\$300 to \$499	103 691	31 194	608	286	397	15 570	4 962	194	68	86
\$500 to \$699	101 124	22 441	522	482	544	16 449	3 938	135	59	116
\$700 to \$999	82 879	11 219	380	560	545	11 474	1 457	96	68	128
\$1,000 to \$1,499	32 453	2 383	60	296	157	3 926	315	3	—	16
\$1,500 or more	11 154	288	8	151	40	1 590	31	—	20	6
Not mortgaged	241 524	63 827	807	221	739	33 006	11 875	361	46	294
Less than \$100	29 813	12 462	135	8	162	3 318	2 204	91	—	30
\$100 to \$199	146 610	36 457	479	142	466	19 372	6 599	230	29	216
\$200 to \$299	51 295	11 614	183	49	91	7 961	2 395	35	15	36
\$300 to \$399	8 984	2 140	10	15	11	1 669	392	5	2	8
\$400 or more	4 822	1 154	—	7	9	686	285	—	—	4
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	281 341	140 445	1 804	3 478	3 309	36 994	21 430	443	484	608
Less than \$200	37 618	43 404	379	188	272	3 665	6 482	79	9	51
\$200 to \$299	53 413	32 394	342	985	602	6 973	5 326	72	230	86
\$300 to \$499	121 442	44 868	683	1 813	1 566	17 843	6 229	156	215	325
\$500 to \$749	36 709	7 446	147	414	579	4 358	754	30	27	122
\$750 to \$999	4 337	562	3	28	53	575	97	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	1 684	195	—	—	—	279	31	—	—	—
No cash rent	26 138	11 576	250	50	237	3 301	2 511	106	3	24
Median (dollars)	360	265	316	360	385	370	256	322	301	395
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	1 159 310	333 796	6 173	5 993	6 853	153 958	52 429	1 829	836	1 494
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7 783	12 903	98	19	94	737	1 807	37	8	23
No vehicle available	69 346	85 551	475	449	509	7 917	13 887	208	103	102
State Congressional District	District 2					District 3				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	168 582	44 798	703	748	1 287	162 602	48 465	460	872	871
Owner-occupied housing units	124 811	25 735	499	423	597	122 575	29 732	279	283	452
Renter-occupied housing units	43 771	19 063	204	325	690	40 027	18 733	181	589	419
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	88 686	18 244	284	360	414	76 348	20 874	163	149	289
With a mortgage	57 776	11 105	224	323	315	41 387	10 961	133	129	226
Less than \$300	7 435	2 975	72	26	13	4 319	2 827	13	—	24
\$300 to \$499	16 194	3 706	46	61	59	13 712	4 395	35	28	57
\$500 to \$699	14 709	2 776	45	102	118	11 879	2 419	47	53	62
\$700 to \$999	12 978	1 329	56	87	78	8 353	1 090	20	16	77
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4 909	243	5	33	47	2 461	205	18	26	6
\$1,500 or more	1 551	76	—	14	—	663	25	—	6	—
Not mortgaged	30 910	7 139	60	37	99	34 961	9 913	30	20	63
Less than \$100	4 360	1 922	21	—	15	5 069	2 089	—	—	12
\$100 to \$199	19 137	4 106	27	19	72	22 036	5 930	5	14	29
\$200 to \$299	5 844	909	12	11	7	6 477	1 410	23	—	22
\$300 to \$399	1 066	144	—	—	—	936	291	2	6	—
\$400 or more	503	58	—	7	5	443	193	—	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	41 989	18 474	196	325	688	37 513	18 133	174	589	412
Less than \$200	6 201	5 895	36	24	36	5 504	6 512	21	84	33
\$200 to \$299	7 764	4 165	20	69	93	9 036	4 380	48	235	112
\$300 to \$499	16 789	5 377	92	183	351	14 745	4 996	66	245	133
\$500 to \$749	6 106	1 177	40	24	129	3 396	559	9	25	69
\$750 to \$999	773	83	—	9	20	495	27	—	—	15
\$1,000 or more	360	2	—	—	—	49	16	—	—	—
No cash rent	3 996	1 755	8	16	59	4 288	1 643	30	—	50
Median (dollars)	360	259	383	367	406	328	240	309	290	354
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	168 582	44 798	703	748	1 287	162 602	48 465	460	872	871
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	856	2 372	28	—	34	1 212	2 458	8	9	11
No vehicle available	9 080	10 469	21	35	51	9 530	12 090	34	104	58

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 4					District 5				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	206 292	12 998	1 050	269	532	188 551	28 034	1 236	1 406	1 093
Owner-occupied housing units	161 177	7 979	718	113	355	138 413	14 412	866	734	532
Renter-occupied housing units	45 115	5 019	332	156	177	50 138	13 622	370	672	561
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	95 379	5 919	397	78	219	103 930	12 368	600	679	456
With a mortgage	46 654	2 857	301	51	147	68 625	8 649	488	626	395
Less than \$300	6 637	733	35	6	33	7 804	1 579	59	18	21
\$300 to \$499	17 661	1 157	133	10	38	17 616	2 889	140	47	37
\$500 to \$699	12 781	664	101	14	55	17 851	2 211	136	129	106
\$700 to \$999	7 098	250	29	10	12	16 384	1 636	122	256	166
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 014	50	3	—	—	6 964	283	31	115	60
\$1,500 or more	463	3	—	11	9	2 006	51	—	61	5
Not mortgaged	48 725	3 062	96	27	72	35 305	3 719	112	53	61
Less than \$100	7 450	573	9	—	23	4 601	616	12	8	9
\$100 to \$199	30 466	1 773	58	12	32	21 808	2 162	47	30	45
\$200 to \$299	8 941	531	29	15	17	7 194	788	53	8	4
\$300 to \$399	1 283	95	—	—	—	1 223	115	—	7	3
\$400 or more	585	90	—	—	—	479	38	—	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	40 695	4 921	306	149	173	48 274	13 436	331	672	551
Less than \$200	10 448	2 062	94	2	42	5 809	2 993	85	7	62
\$200 to \$299	10 714	1 125	71	58	72	7 829	2 044	59	34	38
\$300 to \$499	11 862	1 129	87	70	38	22 250	6 044	103	434	263
\$500 to \$749	1 431	90	15	10	5	7 338	1 270	30	170	132
\$750 to \$999	100	14	—	9	—	892	77	3	10	14
\$1,000 or more	33	—	—	—	—	344	23	—	—	—
No cash rent	6 107	501	39	—	16	3 812	785	51	17	42
Median (dollars)	264	213	256	341	251	377	336	293	432	417
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	206 292	12 998	1 050	269	532	188 551	28 034	1 236	1 406	1 093
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 326	557	—	—	2	1 325	434	17	—	—
No vehicle available	16 735	3 274	63	6	46	11 112	5 493	30	20	42
State Congressional District	District 6					District 7				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	203 776	17 269	597	1 541	1 008	75 549	129 803	298	321	568
Owner-occupied housing units	146 143	8 839	370	498	470	55 664	72 691	171	105	205
Renter-occupied housing units	57 633	8 430	227	1 043	538	19 885	57 112	127	216	363
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	119 158	7 346	252	444	366	40 661	58 757	110	87	142
With a mortgage	80 888	4 419	150	411	276	20 314	33 565	64	82	82
Less than \$300	4 180	331	17	12	9	2 977	6 289	14	—	10
\$300 to \$499	16 072	883	33	33	57	6 866	13 202	27	39	63
\$500 to \$699	21 654	1 213	44	108	78	5 801	9 220	14	17	9
\$700 to \$999	22 909	1 443	48	109	84	3 683	4 014	9	14	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11 352	491	—	110	28	827	796	—	12	—
\$1,500 or more	4 721	58	8	39	20	160	44	—	—	—
Not mortgaged	38 270	2 927	102	33	90	20 347	25 192	46	5	60
Less than \$100	2 519	483	2	—	33	2 496	4 575	—	—	40
\$100 to \$199	21 047	1 650	69	33	52	12 744	14 237	43	5	20
\$200 to \$299	10 661	622	31	—	5	4 217	4 959	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	2 257	128	—	—	—	550	975	3	—	—
\$400 or more	1 786	44	—	—	—	340	446	—	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	56 745	8 370	227	1 043	529	19 131	55 681	127	216	348
Less than \$200	2 888	1 058	10	34	6	3 103	18 402	54	28	42
\$200 to \$299	7 100	1 597	32	291	81	3 997	13 557	40	68	120
\$300 to \$499	29 434	4 373	152	601	317	8 519	16 700	27	65	139
\$500 to \$749	12 640	876	18	117	110	1 440	2 720	5	41	12
\$750 to \$999	1 322	60	—	—	4	180	204	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	597	5	—	—	—	22	118	—	—	—
No cash rent	2 764	401	15	—	11	1 870	3 980	1	14	35
Median (dollars)	416	361	384	365	409	336	255	222	315	295
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	203 776	17 269	597	1 541	1 008	75 549	129 803	298	321	568
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	738	522	8	—	13	589	4 753	—	2	11
No vehicle available	8 683	2 950	77	139	56	6 289	37 388	42	42	154

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State -----	1 670 379	23.5	9.3	9.0	12.5	1.4	1.6	87.1	54.5	1.3
District 1 -----	242 180	23.6	7.8	9.5	12.3	3.5	1.5	84.7	59.6	1.4
COUNTY										
Baldwin County -----	50 933	40.8	6.0	8.3	10.9	13.5	1.5	76.2	45.5	1.0
Clarke County (pt.) -----	9 413	23.2	8.2	5.0	13.3	.3	6.4	80.7	44.6	5.7
Escambia County -----	14 356	23.1	8.8	6.3	11.7	—	1.9	80.6	46.7	1.4
Mobile County -----	151 220	18.0	8.1	10.9	12.7	1.1	.8	90.2	70.4	.9
Monroe County -----	9 633	22.5	9.9	6.3	13.2	.1	5.2	74.7	32.3	4.2
Washington County -----	6 625	23.7	8.6	4.8	11.6	—	5.1	53.9	8.0	3.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Daphne city -----	4 874	49.9	2.1	12.9	14.4	12.2	.5	98.8	74.5	.7
Mobile city -----	82 817	13.9	10.0	15.2	13.9	1.7	.4	99.4	97.0	.8
Prichard city -----	13 037	7.3	12.7	9.3	10.0	1.3	1.4	99.2	82.6	1.7
Saraland city -----	4 494	15.7	1.4	7.9	8.7	.5	.1	98.9	81.9	.6
Tillmans Corner CDP -----	6 898	20.8	2.0	6.6	11.0	.3	1.0	85.2	25.9	1.8
District 2 -----	238 854	25.1	9.1	8.0	13.2	.5	1.8	83.4	58.7	1.5
COUNTY										
Autauga County -----	12 732	27.6	6.1	4.4	18.3	.1	2.7	83.5	55.0	2.2
Barbour County -----	10 705	28.7	13.0	9.7	11.5	.2	5.6	92.3	44.6	3.7
Bullock County -----	4 458	24.7	14.9	6.3	11.8	—	4.5	93.2	41.5	3.3
Butler County -----	8 745	19.4	15.4	7.0	13.2	.1	4.6	84.8	43.7	3.3
Coffee County -----	16 951	25.6	8.4	6.7	11.8	.8	.9	80.2	58.3	.8
Concuh County -----	6 207	25.6	14.5	6.1	12.8	.2	7.0	59.3	25.0	5.6
Covington County -----	16 178	18.9	15.2	5.6	10.2	.1	2.6	63.4	48.3	2.9
Crenshaw County -----	5 938	21.4	13.3	7.9	10.5	—	3.9	75.8	28.0	2.4
Oale County -----	19 432	29.4	5.4	8.2	11.2	.4	.5	82.2	50.5	.7
Elmore County -----	19 497	26.8	9.3	5.4	13.4	—	1.8	89.6	24.4	1.7
Geneva County -----	10 416	21.0	10.9	4.8	10.6	—	1.5	54.6	40.0	1.5
Henry County -----	7 056	22.7	12.8	5.5	9.2	.1	1.9	75.7	34.3	2.2
Houston County -----	33 196	24.0	6.8	8.5	10.4	.5	.8	78.2	67.9	.8
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	55 837	25.9	6.5	11.0	18.2	1.1	.6	97.7	92.7	.4
Pike County -----	11 506	27.8	10.1	10.8	9.9	.1	2.3	87.0	56.1	1.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Dothan city -----	22 179	23.1	5.0	10.3	11.5	.8	.5	95.6	91.0	.6
Enterprise city -----	8 468	28.7	4.5	9.4	12.6	1.6	.5	98.0	89.6	.6
Eufaula city -----	5 457	29.8	12.5	11.4	10.5	.1	2.5	97.8	69.5	1.9
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	51 271	24.5	6.6	11.5	16.9	1.2	.2	99.4	97.8	.2
Ozark city -----	5 621	20.7	6.2	12.1	12.0	.6	.4	99.8	83.0	.7
Prattville city -----	7 178	21.8	4.5	4.0	21.2	.2	.9	99.5	92.7	1.0
Tray city -----	5 209	23.1	8.0	15.4	10.8	.3	.6	99.0	89.3	.4
District 3 -----	238 872	24.3	10.4	8.2	11.0	.7	2.0	81.8	42.7	1.6
COUNTY										
Bibb County (pt.) -----	5 003	24.3	9.1	7.7	8.1	.1	6.6	91.5	25.4	4.9
Calhoun County -----	46 753	21.3	10.2	7.3	12.9	.2	.5	95.0	45.9	.7
Chambers County -----	14 910	16.4	21.0	5.4	10.0	.1	3.0	76.6	47.2	2.4
Chilton County -----	13 883	22.9	9.9	4.2	9.7	—	2.0	73.1	20.8	1.6
Clay County -----	5 608	17.5	16.4	6.8	9.7	.4	4.8	42.7	23.5	3.5
Cleburne County -----	5 232	30.0	9.6	4.2	10.0	—	2.9	36.5	14.9	1.6
Coasa County -----	5 113	23.1	12.5	8.9	8.5	—	3.9	57.3	10.4	2.2
Lee County -----	36 636	32.0	6.8	15.5	10.8	3.1	.9	90.6	62.7	1.3
Macon County -----	9 818	20.5	8.0	10.8	14.0	.6	3.4	88.1	52.3	2.1
Randolph County -----	8 728	24.1	18.1	4.7	11.0	—	4.0	46.9	32.2	2.7
Russell County -----	19 633	21.5	9.3	9.9	9.4	1.0	3.0	91.6	58.7	2.5
St. Clair County -----	20 382	32.2	7.4	3.5	10.9	.3	1.4	84.7	16.5	1.1
Talladega County -----	29 861	22.9	10.1	7.8	10.5	.1	1.8	73.1	44.9	1.3
Tallapoosa County -----	17 312	23.2	11.2	6.6	11.3	.3	2.3	84.7	43.4	1.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alexander City city -----	6 170	19.3	10.1	8.3	11.0	.4	.8	99.4	81.3	.8
Anniston city -----	12 100	13.0	15.5	11.8	15.0	.5	.6	99.8	85.3	1.0
Auburn city -----	14 673	37.6	4.6	28.5	11.6	6.7	.2	99.0	94.8	1.4
Jacksonville city -----	3 920	26.3	10.6	21.3	14.2	—	.2	98.3	91.6	.2
Opelika city -----	8 956	21.2	11.5	10.2	11.0	1.5	.6	98.8	83.6	.4
Phenix City city -----	10 837	13.7	11.1	13.9	9.5	1.8	.5	99.5	96.0	1.0
Saks CDP -----	4 385	21.7	4.2	2.8	12.7	—	.3	98.3	15.2	.4
Sylacauga city -----	5 422	16.9	13.1	15.9	10.1	—	.9	98.2	87.0	1.6
Talladega city -----	6 463	16.4	15.1	9.7	10.4	—	.5	98.7	84.0	.4
Tuskegee city -----	4 713	19.9	8.3	15.2	13.1	1.2	.9	99.6	92.5	.8
District 4 -----	243 252	23.2	9.9	5.9	10.5	.2	1.7	82.0	32.0	1.2
COUNTY										
Blount County -----	15 790	25.7	8.8	4.2	9.6	—	1.7	68.6	15.0	1.4
Cherokee County -----	9 379	27.4	9.7	3.8	9.2	—	2.0	62.0	20.5	.8
Cullman County -----	28 369	25.7	9.4	5.1	11.2	.1	1.5	96.2	24.6	1.1
DeKalb County -----	22 939	24.0	12.2	4.8	10.6	.1	1.6	66.8	22.3	1.5
Etowah County -----	41 787	15.2	12.2	6.5	11.7	.4	.8	96.0	56.7	.6
Fayette County -----	7 555	21.0	10.5	7.3	10.0	1.0	3.9	58.7	33.0	2.9
Franklin County -----	11 772	23.5	8.5	8.0	10.2	.1	1.5	76.8	39.2	1.4
Lamar County -----	6 617	26.0	12.2	8.1	9.1	.1	2.4	65.8	25.1	1.7
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	10 273	27.0	8.7	4.2	10.4	—	1.6	83.8	14.3	.8
Marion County -----	12 597	24.2	7.2	6.6	10.2	.1	2.3	67.5	25.2	1.8
Marshall County -----	30 225	27.5	7.6	5.6	11.4	.2	1.1	92.3	43.9	.6
Pickens County (pt.) -----	7 268	19.0	12.9	8.7	11.8	—	6.0	78.4	38.7	4.2
Walker County -----	28 427	23.7	10.9	5.8	9.3	—	1.6	88.3	23.4	1.1
Winston County -----	10 254	22.8	5.4	7.3	8.1	.1	1.8	61.3	16.4	1.3

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
District 4—Can. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Albertville city	6 238	26.0	6.5	5.9	10.1	.4	.6	99.4	83.3	.1
Cullman city	5 933	12.6	10.6	11.5	13.4	.6	.1	99.9	86.5	.3
Fair Payne city	5 228	21.8	13.8	8.3	11.7	.3	.7	96.6	67.6	1.0
Gadsden city	19 146	5.7	18.1	9.8	10.5	.5	.6	99.7	88.5	.6
Jasper city	5 815	17.9	10.5	9.0	13.0	—	.9	98.8	62.3	.6
District 5	236 770	28.2	6.5	9.5	14.5	1.5	1.0	90.1	60.5	.9
COUNTY										
Calbert County	21 812	17.2	9.8	6.7	12.3	.1	1.5	92.2	58.9	1.2
Jackson County	19 768	20.9	9.1	5.9	10.9	—	2.1	71.3	32.2	2.0
Lauderdale County	33 522	19.7	8.9	7.3	13.5	.5	1.0	82.5	48.0	.8
Lawrence County (pt.)	1 939	30.8	5.4	6.4	9.8	—	2.1	75.1	40.1	1.2
Limestone County	21 455	33.4	7.6	6.0	10.7	.2	1.5	80.1	34.2	1.2
Madison County	97 855	33.4	3.9	12.9	17.7	2.9	.5	96.1	77.8	.5
Morgan County	40 419	29.1	7.2	8.4	12.8	1.0	1.0	96.2	58.4	1.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Athens city	7 273	24.8	9.3	10.9	11.5	.4	.7	97.3	82.4	1.5
Decatur city	20 648	26.3	8.4	12.4	13.9	2.0	.4	99.3	93.1	.8
Florence city	15 913	15.1	11.3	11.7	14.6	1.0	.4	99.5	92.2	.5
Hartselle city	4 349	22.5	7.7	6.9	11.0	—	1.0	99.8	71.8	1.0
Huntsville city	67 818	25.8	4.0	16.4	19.2	3.3	.2	99.7	97.4	.3
Madison city	6 627	76.6	1.0	12.0	16.6	8.5	.2	99.2	89.7	.4
Scottsboro city	5 909	15.8	7.1	8.5	11.6	.1	.9	94.6	70.7	.9
Sheffield city	4 709	6.8	19.0	11.9	13.8	.3	.5	99.7	98.1	.4
District 6	238 854	25.5	7.8	10.3	15.4	2.8	.7	96.8	57.0	.5
COUNTY										
Bibb County (pt.)	1 401	24.6	17.6	4.1	5.7	—	9.0	88.3	2.3	6.1
Jefferson County (pt.)	166 612	19.8	8.8	10.0	15.2	3.3	.5	98.7	58.9	.4
Shelby County	39 201	48.3	3.3	7.4	18.0	1.5	.9	94.0	44.1	.5
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	31 640	27.1	7.9	15.7	13.7	2.0	.9	90.4	65.2	.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alabaster city	5 144	45.9	1.4	3.3	17.0	1.7	1.1	99.3	57.9	.6
Bessemer city (pt.)	992	12.5	18.5	1.1	13.8	—	—	98.7	2.2	—
Birmingham city (pt.)	41 539	18.1	15.2	21.9	9.4	3.9	.3	99.8	90.9	.7
Center Point CDP	9 081	14.1	.8	5.0	10.9	4.2	.4	99.5	61.8	.2
Forestdale CDP	4 160	9.6	5.3	2.1	17.5	—	.1	99.9	18.9	.1
Hamewood city	10 731	7.5	12.9	17.0	8.0	9.5	.4	100.0	97.0	.6
Hoover city	17 038	34.5	.7	11.4	25.4	5.9	.1	100.0	77.7	.2
Hueytown city (pt.)	5 717	13.1	6.2	2.7	10.1	.2	.4	99.7	70.3	.1
Mountain Brook city	8 127	10.1	12.0	5.1	46.8	6.4	.4	100.0	62.2	.1
Northport city (pt.)	5 862	34.0	4.8	11.5	15.0	1.7	.6	98.2	86.7	.3
Pinsan-Clay-Chalkville CDP	3 807	36.8	.8	2.1	11.7	1.7	.2	98.6	35.8	.3
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	14 340	22.1	9.7	26.1	14.8	3.6	.3	99.8	96.4	.4
Vestavia Hills city	8 034	16.7	.7	5.3	34.6	9.9	.3	100.0	72.3	.1
District 7	231 597	14.1	13.8	11.6	10.4	.5	2.9	90.9	72.1	2.2
COUNTY										
Chactaw County	6 789	27.3	7.5	5.3	12.6	.1	7.7	45.3	14.4	5.2
Clarke County (pt.)	1 440	25.4	10.1	3.5	9.5	.6	11.0	24.2	2.2	8.7
Dallas County	19 045	16.7	13.4	8.7	11.5	1.5	4.9	80.2	65.2	3.8
Greene County	4 162	22.5	9.8	6.5	16.8	.5	8.6	71.6	32.9	5.6
Hale County	6 370	24.1	10.7	5.2	11.1	.7	8.2	78.4	31.5	5.4
Jefferson County (pt.)	106 485	8.7	17.6	13.1	8.1	.2	.9	99.6	89.7	.9
Lawndes County	4 792	27.5	10.1	6.5	17.6	—	7.1	93.2	24.1	5.1
Marenga County	9 144	21.7	9.4	6.0	13.0	.4	7.6	61.8	42.3	4.8
Montgomery County (pt.)	28 688	9.4	14.1	15.8	10.0	1.6	1.2	97.9	88.0	.7
Perry County	4 807	17.5	12.8	8.0	13.8	.2	6.6	64.5	49.1	5.0
Pickens County (pt.)	1 111	34.1	6.7	6.8	16.4	—	7.5	81.7	10.9	6.7
Sumter County	6 545	25.3	12.2	9.3	15.2	.1	9.0	92.6	42.0	7.3
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	27 100	20.2	5.2	12.5	11.2	.6	1.1	96.8	65.5	1.0
Wilcox County	5 119	24.3	12.5	7.5	19.4	—	11.0	63.5	28.5	8.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bessemer city (pt.)	12 791	5.4	18.8	12.5	8.7	—	1.1	99.8	83.8	.8
Birmingham city (pt.)	76 097	8.7	17.9	14.7	7.7	.3	.8	99.9	95.6	.9
Fairfield city	4 988	7.5	17.1	10.5	11.3	—	.4	99.8	98.7	.5
Hueytown city (pt.)	253	—	22.1	7.5	—	—	3.2	100.0	59.7	—
Montgomery city (pt.)	25 365	7.0	14.6	17.4	9.4	1.8	.8	99.4	96.6	.5
Northport city (pt.)	931	20.4	11.5	8.2	10.2	—	—	100.0	99.2	—
Selma city	9 556	12.9	17.3	12.2	11.5	.7	1.9	98.9	97.7	1.8
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	16 854	13.1	4.9	17.6	10.7	1.0	.9	99.8	93.4	1.2

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Battled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 506 790	42.8	15.6	34.6	1.2	5.8	10.3	30.9	58.7	8.7
District 1 -----	209 317	49.0	11.0	35.4	.5	4.1	10.6	33.2	56.2	8.6
COUNTY										
Baldwin County -----	37 044	23.3	17.8	52.9	.8	5.1	6.1	31.4	62.5	8.0
Clarke County (pt.) -----	8 354	35.9	27.6	23.2	.6	12.7	14.4	32.3	53.3	13.3
Escambia County -----	12 899	28.8	18.3	38.6	2.3	12.1	11.3	32.8	55.9	13.4
Mobile County -----	136 899	62.0	4.9	31.6	.2	1.4	11.3	34.2	54.6	7.3
Monroe County -----	8 412	18.9	31.3	38.8	1.3	9.7	13.4	31.1	55.5	13.3
Washington County -----	5 709	14.5	45.0	16.9	.9	22.8	11.5	26.6	61.9	20.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Daphne city -----	4 411	23.4	2.3	74.0	—	.4	2.5	31.9	65.6	2.8
Mobile city -----	75 442	68.9	.8	30.0	.1	.3	13.2	38.2	48.5	6.3
Prichard city -----	11 121	82.5	2.2	13.9	.2	1.2	24.1	37.5	38.4	13.5
Saraland city -----	4 291	61.6	1.8	35.4	.3	.8	5.0	26.4	68.7	4.2
Tillmans Corner CDP -----	6 359	55.1	4.8	38.2	.2	1.8	3.8	30.6	65.6	6.1
District 2 -----	215 137	35.9	21.0	37.6	1.0	4.6	9.1	31.8	59.1	10.7
COUNTY										
Autauga County -----	11 826	52.7	22.7	17.5	.6	6.4	7.6	26.1	66.3	7.2
Barbour County -----	9 218	17.7	38.7	36.5	.8	6.3	15.3	31.7	53.0	16.3
Bullock County -----	3 787	22.6	47.3	18.7	1.2	10.3	23.5	35.5	41.1	19.2
Butler County -----	7 935	26.7	38.2	20.5	.7	14.0	15.8	32.6	51.6	12.7
Coffee County -----	15 260	20.5	21.3	53.7	1.1	3.4	7.9	30.2	61.9	12.3
Conecuh County -----	5 259	23.0	35.9	22.8	.9	17.3	16.5	32.1	51.4	18.9
Covington County -----	14 444	34.2	27.9	29.4	.7	7.8	9.9	32.7	57.4	15.1
Crenshaw County -----	5 262	21.5	46.1	22.8	.9	8.7	12.4	32.8	54.8	22.7
Dale County -----	17 574	24.4	16.3	54.4	1.2	3.7	7.1	32.5	60.4	10.6
Elmore County -----	16 532	33.5	30.7	28.9	1.2	5.8	6.1	28.4	65.5	8.7
Geneva County -----	9 231	20.5	30.4	41.8	1.5	5.9	9.8	31.6	58.7	16.2
Henry County -----	5 769	17.8	32.5	43.3	1.4	5.1	10.0	32.3	57.7	14.7
Houston County -----	30 844	18.6	14.6	62.5	2.2	2.1	10.0	30.3	59.7	10.3
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	51 882	67.7	3.8	27.7	.1	.7	5.3	34.2	60.5	2.9
Pike County -----	10 314	22.8	32.0	38.8	1.2	5.1	13.7	33.3	53.0	16.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Oathan city -----	20 678	26.4	5.4	65.3	2.0	.8	11.2	32.0	56.8	9.8
Enterprise city -----	7 653	23.5	5.7	68.8	.9	1.0	9.0	32.2	58.7	9.7
Eufaula city -----	4 898	29.7	16.5	50.2	.6	3.0	14.4	32.5	53.2	12.1
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	47 721	71.4	.9	27.2	.1	.4	5.2	34.9	59.9	2.6
Ozark city -----	4 986	35.2	5.5	56.4	.6	2.3	11.7	32.8	55.5	11.7
Prattville city -----	6 822	81.7	1.4	14.8	.5	1.6	6.7	25.6	67.8	4.9
Tray city -----	4 737	32.8	11.2	54.0	.4	1.6	15.5	34.5	50.0	10.3
District 3 -----	212 639	41.5	23.6	27.2	1.0	6.6	10.2	30.0	59.8	10.7
COUNTY										
Bibb County (pt.) -----	4 514	39.6	25.0	22.4	1.1	11.9	11.9	28.8	59.3	16.5
Calhoun County -----	42 983	58.5	11.6	24.9	.9	4.1	9.1	30.6	60.3	6.6
Chambers County -----	13 786	49.9	21.7	21.2	1.2	6.0	13.8	30.2	56.0	10.4
Chilton County -----	12 114	22.6	36.3	28.4	1.8	10.9	9.0	26.8	64.2	12.0
Clay County -----	5 003	26.2	35.8	18.9	1.0	18.1	9.3	29.7	61.1	15.8
Cleburne County -----	4 776	13.7	47.6	21.9	.6	16.2	7.2	25.6	67.2	19.8
Coosa County -----	4 017	16.0	47.7	18.7	2.0	15.5	8.5	25.3	66.1	16.4
Lee County -----	33 097	39.9	16.7	40.0	.8	2.8	7.8	31.9	60.3	6.7
Macon County -----	8 483	53.8	28.2	13.8	.6	3.6	20.0	37.4	42.6	16.4
Randolph County -----	7 553	21.5	47.6	18.7	.3	11.8	10.9	28.8	60.3	17.8
Russell County -----	17 499	41.2	23.0	30.9	.8	4.1	13.5	32.4	54.1	10.3
St. Clair County -----	17 666	35.5	27.6	27.0	1.0	8.9	5.9	25.3	68.8	12.3
Talladega County -----	26 448	41.8	24.9	25.6	1.1	6.7	11.2	29.5	59.3	11.4
Tallapoosa County -----	14 700	35.7	25.8	29.3	1.0	8.2	11.6	29.8	58.6	12.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alexander City city -----	5 745	53.4	10.7	30.9	.8	4.1	14.7	31.9	53.4	9.2
Anniston city -----	10 807	79.6	2.7	16.6	.4	.7	19.0	35.9	45.1	9.3
Auburn city -----	13 444	42.5	1.1	55.7	.3	.5	5.8	38.0	56.2	4.5
Jacksonville city -----	3 618	45.9	2.2	51.1	.2	.7	7.3	38.2	54.5	5.1
Opelika city -----	8 248	70.4	3.4	23.5	.8	1.9	14.4	31.6	53.9	8.9
Phenix City city -----	9 773	60.3	3.4	35.2	.4	.7	17.1	35.0	47.9	8.9
Saks CDP -----	4 136	76.0	1.9	20.9	.4	.8	2.8	28.9	68.3	3.3
Sylacauga city -----	4 980	62.9	6.3	27.2	.4	3.1	15.5	32.3	52.1	10.4
Talladega city -----	5 951	72.1	4.4	20.8	.4	2.4	16.5	34.0	49.5	13.4
Tuskegee city -----	4 087	82.1	3.4	14.4	—	.1	22.4	43.4	34.1	12.0
District 4 -----	220 777	28.0	24.3	34.6	2.2	11.0	9.1	28.1	62.8	11.6
COUNTY										
Blount County -----	14 644	18.7	35.4	32.9	2.2	10.9	7.5	24.8	67.7	11.6
Cherokee County -----	7 466	9.0	42.8	33.8	1.7	12.8	8.0	25.2	66.8	13.4
Cullman County -----	25 605	9.3	21.1	53.6	3.5	12.5	6.8	28.4	64.8	8.6
OeKalb County -----	20 968	10.7	39.0	35.2	3.9	11.2	8.0	27.2	64.9	11.2
Etawah County -----	38 675	62.1	13.6	19.6	.6	4.1	9.8	29.1	61.1	7.4
Fayette County -----	6 859	29.4	24.5	27.8	1.3	17.0	10.7	28.8	60.5	18.7
Franklin County -----	10 850	34.6	17.2	31.2	2.2	14.8	9.3	27.9	62.8	12.0
Lamor County -----	6 005	28.9	27.5	25.4	.8	17.4	8.8	30.6	60.6	17.0
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	9 660	9.3	26.1	42.1	4.2	18.2	8.6	25.4	66.0	9.3
Marion County -----	11 521	37.2	18.8	26.5	1.0	16.5	11.0	30.0	59.0	19.1
Marshall County -----	27 761	25.9	21.5	43.6	2.3	6.7	8.8	27.7	63.5	9.7
Pickens County (pt.) -----	6 665	30.2	29.8	22.7	1.9	15.4	16.0	30.5	53.5	21.1
Walker County -----	25 554	23.6	23.2	40.4	2.3	10.6	9.8	29.5	60.6	11.4

Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.										
Winston County -----	8 544	21.0	30.7	28.3	2.4	17.6	9.2	27.9	62.9	20.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Alberville city -----	5 838	35.7	8.3	51.5	1.9	2.6	8.8	33.2	58.1	8.3
Cullman city -----	5 620	28.6	1.6	64.7	2.0	3.0	11.0	37.2	51.8	6.2
Fort Payne city -----	4 776	20.0	15.0	51.2	6.1	7.7	9.6	31.5	58.9	10.7
Gadsden city -----	17 512	85.2	1.1	12.6	.2	.8	13.9	36.2	49.9	8.1
Jasper city -----	5 360	44.3	5.5	45.2	.1	4.9	12.8	35.9	51.4	8.0
District 5 -----	219 463	23.1	9.8	56.9	2.5	7.7	7.6	28.2	64.2	6.3
COUNTY										
Colbert County -----	20 096	32.5	10.4	42.0	4.2	10.9	8.8	27.8	63.5	6.9
Jackson County -----	18 020	10.9	25.5	44.8	3.7	15.1	9.4	26.3	64.3	11.5
Louderdale County -----	30 905	31.1	8.3	45.9	2.6	12.1	8.1	27.6	64.3	5.6
Lowrence County (pt.) -----	1 750	18.8	19.2	40.1	5.8	16.1	17.9	30.1	52.1	13.6
Limestone County -----	19 685	7.0	14.7	63.8	3.4	11.2	8.2	25.7	66.1	7.7
Madison County -----	91 208	28.0	5.3	62.1	1.3	3.3	6.4	30.0	63.6	4.8
Morgan County -----	37 799	14.1	11.3	64.4	3.1	7.0	7.8	26.8	65.4	6.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Athens city -----	6 661	15.6	6.3	71.0	3.1	4.0	11.5	31.2	57.3	7.0
Oecatur city -----	19 152	21.9	1.4	72.2	1.7	2.8	9.6	30.8	59.6	5.0
Florence city -----	14 919	48.0	1.0	45.8	1.8	3.5	10.6	35.5	53.9	6.4
Hartselle city -----	4 109	20.8	4.4	64.6	3.6	6.6	7.2	26.4	66.4	5.2
Huntsville city -----	63 052	36.7	1.2	60.1	.8	1.2	7.2	33.2	59.6	4.7
Madison city -----	5 978	17.7	.3	80.5	.4	1.1	1.6	27.8	70.6	2.4
Scottsboro city -----	5 481	23.3	7.9	59.8	2.7	6.3	10.0	28.2	61.8	8.8
Sheffield city -----	4 326	57.3	1.9	34.3	2.9	3.5	14.9	32.4	52.7	8.7
District 6 -----	223 382	59.7	6.5	31.0	.4	2.3	5.3	30.2	64.5	3.0
COUNTY										
Bibb County (pt.) -----	1 231	30.7	32.7	18.5	1.3	16.7	13.2	26.7	60.1	16.2
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	156 413	66.7	3.7	27.8	.4	1.4	5.0	31.2	63.8	2.3
Shelby County -----	35 985	40.0	14.8	40.8	.7	3.8	4.1	24.6	71.3	4.2
Tuscaloosa County (pt.) -----	29 753	48.0	10.3	36.5	.5	4.6	7.9	32.1	60.0	4.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aloabaster city -----	4 921	37.9	3.2	55.6	.9	2.5	4.0	21.0	75.0	2.1
Bessemer city (pt.) -----	941	88.2	.6	10.1	1.1	—	6.3	25.9	67.8	4.0
Birmingham city (pt.) -----	38 181	63.3	1.2	34.4	.2	.8	7.8	42.0	50.1	3.1
Center Point CDP -----	8 518	70.4	.5	28.8	—	.3	3.1	28.4	68.5	1.7
Forestdale CDP -----	4 041	72.5	1.3	23.6	.6	1.9	3.5	23.1	73.4	1.6
Homewood city -----	10 193	64.3	.9	34.5	—	.4	4.8	44.8	50.4	1.2
Hoover city -----	16 064	65.1	.5	34.2	—	.2	1.2	29.2	69.6	.4
Hueytown city (pt.) -----	5 518	76.8	2.7	19.7	.3	.4	3.4	29.9	66.7	1.6
Mountain Brook city -----	7 868	88.4	.5	10.7	—	.4	1.8	23.9	74.3	.1
Northport city (pt.) -----	5 653	66.0	1.3	30.6	.1	2.0	7.6	30.5	61.9	3.3
Pinson-Clay-Chalkville CDP -----	3 656	81.1	.9	17.3	.4	.3	2.9	19.3	77.8	2.2
Tuscaloosa city (pt.) -----	13 536	57.1	.7	41.7	.3	.3	9.7	38.8	51.5	3.5
Vestavia Hills city -----	7 710	70.2	.7	28.8	—	.3	1.8	26.6	71.6	.2
District 7 -----	206 075	63.6	13.0	18.4	.4	4.5	21.2	35.2	43.6	10.5
COUNTY										
Choctaw County -----	5 747	10.2	48.9	20.5	.7	19.7	15.1	28.7	56.2	19.6
Clarke County (pt.) -----	1 152	5.1	60.9	12.2	—	21.9	17.3	27.2	55.6	20.5
Oollos County -----	17 033	63.4	17.5	13.9	.7	4.5	23.1	32.1	44.8	13.4
Greene County -----	3 512	23.3	46.7	14.7	.6	14.8	24.5	34.3	41.1	20.5
Hale County -----	5 397	33.1	34.9	17.1	.9	14.1	19.5	31.7	48.8	17.0
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	95 066	82.3	2.0	14.7	.2	.8	22.9	37.6	39.4	7.2
Lowndes County -----	4 056	9.6	55.2	19.9	1.1	14.2	20.6	30.6	48.8	23.9
Morengo County -----	8 156	32.7	34.3	22.4	.7	10.0	16.6	31.5	51.9	15.3
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	25 291	73.9	7.3	17.0	.3	1.5	25.1	35.4	39.5	11.0
Perry County -----	4 201	42.4	31.3	12.4	1.2	12.7	24.0	32.2	43.8	16.7
Pickens County (pt.) -----	903	6.1	43.6	16.2	5.9	28.2	19.7	30.6	49.7	31.9
Sumter County -----	5 545	24.3	40.0	22.1	1.2	12.5	22.7	36.7	40.6	18.5
Tuscaloosa County (pt.) -----	25 601	51.7	8.9	35.0	.3	4.0	12.3	32.8	54.8	6.7
Wilcox County -----	4 415	13.3	42.0	22.3	1.5	21.0	20.6	35.7	43.7	20.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bessemer city (pt.) -----	11 643	83.4	.9	14.2	.3	1.1	21.6	37.1	41.2	7.4
Birmingham city (pt.) -----	67 235	82.9	1.7	14.6	.1	.6	25.9	38.5	35.6	7.8
Fairfield city -----	4 568	81.8	1.3	16.5	.2	.2	16.9	39.9	43.1	5.1
Hueytown city (pt.) -----	236	86.4	2.5	8.5	2.5	—	6.8	24.2	69.1	5.5
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	22 247	80.1	2.7	16.2	.3	.7	27.2	36.9	35.9	11.7
Northport city (pt.) -----	866	59.0	—	40.2	—	.8	31.5	31.1	37.4	8.1
Selma city -----	8 731	83.5	1.5	14.0	.2	.8	26.4	34.0	39.6	11.5
Tuscaloosa city (pt.) -----	15 931	60.5	1.1	37.5	.2	.7	14.6	38.5	46.8	7.8

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Total	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		Total	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier		Median se- lected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989			1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State-----	1 062 148	8.9	28.7	458 264	555	18.4	306 462	159	12.8	444 642	43.5	5.0	325	24.8
District 1-----	148 470	8.8	28.2	67 810	548	19.1	45 318	165	12.8	60 847	44.9	3.7	322	25.8
COUNTY														
Baldwin County-----	29 025	11.7	20.2	11 063	581	18.8	8 047	163	12.1	8 019	49.0	3.1	357	23.8
Clarke County (pt.)-----	6 601	8.3	34.4	1 990	486	17.6	2 335	145	13.2	1 753	40.3	5.7	263	21.3
Escambia County-----	9 853	9.2	33.2	3 090	456	21.5	3 470	148	12.5	3 046	43.4	4.6	256	26.3
Mobile County-----	91 513	7.8	29.5	48 554	554	19.1	28 099	172	13.0	45 386	44.9	3.3	325	26.7
Monroe County-----	6 500	11.0	29.0	2 041	473	17.5	1 942	140	12.6	1 912	39.3	7.5	274	21.1
Washington County-----	4 978	8.5	31.3	1 072	484	19.8	1 425	145	13.3	731	29.8	18.6	230	22.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Daphne city-----	3 125	18.0	14.0	2 101	748	19.0	663	184	11.8	1 286	63.9	2.4	436	20.5
Mobile city-----	43 806	7.4	34.9	25 840	567	19.0	15 006	176	13.0	31 636	44.8	3.3	332	26.5
Prichard city-----	6 389	5.0	38.6	2 825	452	24.2	2 847	166	16.7	4 732	36.3	5.3	242	35.0+
Saraland city-----	3 268	7.2	29.4	1 870	512	16.4	1 041	174	11.2	1 023	50.7	.7	346	20.4
Tillmans Corner CDP-----	4 742	8.1	21.7	2 828	544	17.4	821	165	12.8	1 617	59.9	—	333	24.8
District 2-----	151 583	9.4	26.5	69 509	544	18.3	38 157	150	12.6	63 554	47.3	4.9	329	23.5
COUNTY														
Autauga County-----	9 422	12.6	20.2	4 440	556	17.7	1 736	154	12.3	2 404	46.0	7.2	372	23.5
Barbour County-----	6 490	9.3	28.4	2 165	476	18.2	1 911	154	13.7	2 728	36.2	10.6	227	21.8
Bullack County-----	2 729	5.8	32.4	632	330	19.5	924	142	15.7	1 058	29.2	8.8	177	32.2
Butler County-----	5 788	7.4	33.4	1 386	429	19.4	1 847	138	13.5	2 147	33.0	6.7	225	24.7
Coffee County-----	10 813	9.2	29.9	4 752	555	19.0	2 962	152	12.4	4 447	53.6	4.8	325	23.0
Canecuh County-----	4 213	7.2	39.3	961	390	22.1	1 324	127	13.8	1 046	35.5	16.4	203	28.2
Covington County-----	10 935	7.9	32.0	3 510	400	19.3	3 539	141	12.9	3 509	42.2	9.1	233	26.4
Crenshaw County-----	3 928	7.1	33.4	862	363	22.8	1 196	131	12.5	1 334	31.0	14.1	193	25.3
Dale County-----	10 723	9.4	24.4	5 049	500	18.0	2 285	146	12.7	6 851	59.1	1.3	326	22.8
Elmore County-----	13 282	10.1	22.6	5 628	586	17.7	3 018	150	12.3	3 250	45.3	7.2	309	21.9
Geneva County-----	7 214	7.9	31.9	2 324	381	18.0	2 028	137	12.7	2 017	47.3	7.7	214	22.5
Henry County-----	4 524	10.5	33.1	1 637	431	16.6	1 281	150	12.7	1 245	38.3	11.2	231	21.4
Houston County-----	20 836	9.0	25.8	10 691	515	17.0	5 170	148	12.8	10 008	45.6	4.5	308	23.1
Montgomery County (pt.)-----	33 835	10.4	21.3	23 175	658	18.8	7 034	178	11.7	18 047	51.2	1.4	431	23.0
Pike County-----	6 851	9.3	28.7	2 297	457	17.0	1 902	138	13.3	3 463	45.8	5.3	246	28.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Dothan city-----	12 583	9.3	26.2	7 779	556	16.7	3 346	155	12.7	8 095	47.3	3.5	321	23.5
Enterprise city-----	4 828	8.6	29.4	2 936	647	20.0	1 378	162	12.3	2 825	62.3	2.6	361	23.6
Eufaula city-----	3 110	9.8	27.5	1 421	553	17.1	958	169	13.2	1 788	40.8	8.0	258	22.8
Montgomery city (pt.)-----	30 369	10.3	22.0	21 510	647	18.6	6 503	178	11.6	17 352	51.6	.9	434	23.0
Ozark city-----	2 959	7.4	30.5	1 805	524	19.6	821	165	13.4	2 027	53.8	1.4	286	22.9
Prattville city-----	5 265	12.5	19.0	3 521	564	17.2	937	168	12.4	1 557	50.0	4.8	410	23.6
Tray city-----	2 591	8.5	29.8	1 230	510	15.3	926	135	12.3	2 146	50.8	3.2	245	29.7
District 3-----	152 976	9.2	29.0	52 678	512	18.5	44 924	149	12.9	59 663	43.6	5.8	296	26.3
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)-----	3 472	7.6	30.4	828	515	19.8	1 027	143	13.3	1 042	38.8	11.8	253	22.7
Calhoun County-----	30 224	8.4	31.4	12 655	535	19.3	10 069	150	12.7	12 759	49.1	2.7	310	23.8
Chambers County-----	10 472	7.4	35.8	3 839	444	16.4	3 745	151	14.0	3 314	33.5	11.0	260	23.4
Chilton County-----	9 838	9.8	27.8	2 788	462	20.2	2 319	141	13.4	2 276	39.9	10.4	268	24.4
Clay County-----	3 781	6.0	32.5	920	441	20.3	922	137	12.5	1 222	32.3	13.1	180	17.8
Cleburne County-----	3 901	12.7	28.6	865	441	18.6	886	148	12.6	875	37.6	10.2	251	23.8
Coosa County-----	3 321	6.5	29.7	625	474	19.7	951	143	12.2	696	32.2	10.2	241	21.7
Lee County-----	19 238	11.7	20.9	7 529	607	16.9	4 207	161	12.4	13 859	54.7	1.9	339	35.0+
Macon County-----	5 769	6.5	35.0	2 132	438	21.7	1 907	141	13.7	2 714	36.3	3.5	285	33.5
Randolph County-----	5 964	9.3	35.8	1 408	412	19.6	1 707	133	13.9	1 589	31.7	17.2	239	23.5
Russell County-----	11 380	9.3	28.4	4 355	503	19.1	3 661	149	12.9	6 119	38.1	9.6	294	25.8
St. Clair County-----	14 674	10.8	21.5	4 311	568	19.0	3 594	160	12.5	2 992	42.9	5.7	316	24.3
Talladega County-----	19 897	8.9	29.8	6 666	500	17.6	6 246	148	13.0	6 551	37.0	5.1	261	26.5
Tallapoosa County-----	11 045	8.7	31.2	3 757	472	17.7	3 683	154	13.0	3 655	34.7	10.0	254	21.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alexander City city-----	3 725	7.1	36.4	1 450	506	16.6	1 623	161	12.7	2 020	37.2	9.2	263	21.4
Anniston City-----	6 531	8.3	36.2	3 127	536	20.1	2 861	150	13.5	4 276	45.0	3.0	301	24.9
Auburn city-----	4 972	16.0	18.4	2 425	717	16.7	1 092	182	11.8	8 472	65.3	.5	358	35.0+
Jacksonville city-----	1 798	10.6	32.9	939	620	17.9	667	144	12.0	1 820	60.2	1.1	299	29.0
Opelika city-----	5 041	9.5	30.4	2 305	584	15.5	1 615	147	13.3	3 207	35.3	5.3	313	24.9
Phenix City city-----	5 414	7.6	36.6	2 799	528	17.9	2 142	149	12.7	4 359	36.8	11.1	290	26.5
Saks CDP-----	3 180	8.3	27.5	1 772	542	16.5	852	142	12.4	956	59.3	2.0	396	21.2
Sylacauga city-----	3 108	9.1	34.1	1 391	522	18.3	1 263	147	12.1	1 872	36.3	3.4	251	27.0
Talladega city-----	3 703	6.0	40.8	1 536	485	17.4	1 591	156	12.7	2 248	33.3	3.7	263	28.3
Tuskegee city-----	2 208	4.1	43.7	1 123	450	21.2	837	168	13.7	1 879	39.6	2.0	299	35.0+
District 4-----	170 055	8.8	29.6	49 887	486	19.0	51 924	151	12.8	50 722	40.4	7.9	262	24.5
COUNTY														
Blount County-----	11 972	10.0	26.5	3 277	493	19.1	2 652	150	12.4	2 672	42.9	7.1	258	23.9
Cherokee County-----	5 959	9.0	29.0	1 263	466	20.3	1 886	155	12.6	1 507	38.3	12.2	253	21.5
Cullman County-----	19 913	9.6	26.0	6 223	516	19.7	4 850	149	12.6	5 692	42.6	7.3	276	25.6
DeKalb County-----	16 393	8.5	27.9	4 314	457	18.9	4 454	140	13.2	4 575	40.8	9.5	254	23.9
Etowah County-----	28 612	7.7	34.7	10 454	491	17.8	11 266	158	12.9	10 063	41.7	7.6	281	24.0
Fayette County-----	5 265	8.5	31.5	1 291	469	17.9	1 597	137	12.4	1 594	36.4	8.8	230	23.6
Franklin County-----	8 146	8.0	30.5	2 426	420	21.0	2 720	144	13.6	2 704	37.1	6.0	233	24.7
Lamar County-----	4 539	6.7	30.8	1 191	450	18.8	1 260	146	12.8	1 466	34.6	12.6	186	22.7

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selc- ted monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as o per- centage of household income in 1989
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Lawrence County (pt.)	7 909	8.8	27.6	2 021	499	19.1	1 930	147	13.3	1 751	38.1	8.5	253	24.0
Marion County	8 671	8.3	28.3	2 176	461	19.4	2 532	139	12.5	2 850	41.0	8.8	208	23.5
Marshall County	20 587	10.6	27.1	7 309	523	19.6	6 250	156	12.6	7 174	45.2	6.7	290	25.3
Pickens County (pt.)	5 006	6.5	37.8	1 308	451	18.8	1 553	152	12.8	1 659	24.9	8.6	174	26.8
Walker County	20 258	8.2	30.9	5 111	494	18.3	7 079	161	12.9	5 296	37.6	7.1	282	25.9
Winston County	6 825	10.7	27.3	1 523	430	19.4	1 895	142	12.2	1 719	41.0	8.1	212	22.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albertville city	3 988	12.2	27.5	1 997	498	19.4	1 343	155	13.9	1 850	47.7	4.3	312	23.2
Cullman city	3 311	8.0	31.0	1 572	573	18.1	1 496	155	12.1	2 309	48.4	3.1	286	27.8
Fort Payne city	3 300	7.5	31.3	1 205	508	18.8	1 316	151	13.1	1 476	48.8	4.8	287	23.8
Gadsden city	11 353	6.4	45.9	4 486	446	17.7	5 992	153	13.3	6 159	42.4	7.1	270	24.4
Jasper city	3 624	6.4	31.5	1 417	576	16.2	1 585	177	13.4	1 736	38.4	4.6	310	27.2
District 5	154 495	9.1	26.3	78 444	585	17.5	39 193	159	12.2	64 968	46.6	3.2	361	23.1
COUNTY														
Colbert County	15 131	7.6	34.6	6 444	473	17.7	5 355	161	12.7	4 965	40.4	5.6	291	25.8
Jackson County	13 827	8.2	27.3	4 342	487	18.2	3 971	147	12.7	4 193	36.4	4.4	277	23.2
Lauderdale County	22 673	7.4	33.0	9 309	524	18.3	7 644	160	12.2	8 232	44.3	3.3	299	25.1
Lawrence County (pt.)	1 313	8.9	27.8	393	485	17.8	353	147	14.4	437	35.9	6.9	208	22.5
Limestone County	15 003	9.2	24.3	6 339	559	17.1	3 693	152	12.4	4 682	40.9	6.1	305	21.8
Madison County	59 391	10.1	22.8	38 137	660	17.3	11 381	164	12.0	31 817	50.0	1.9	408	22.7
Morgan County	27 157	9.7	24.2	13 480	573	17.1	6 796	157	12.0	10 642	48.1	4.2	341	22.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	4 198	7.9	30.7	2 228	584	16.8	1 523	152	12.5	2 463	38.9	3.8	316	22.1
Decatur city	11 831	10.3	25.9	7 815	590	16.1	3 301	159	11.8	7 321	52.0	3.3	351	22.6
Florence city	9 008	7.4	37.4	4 812	534	17.5	3 601	159	12.6	5 911	46.4	2.7	305	26.2
Hartselle city	3 025	7.7	23.5	1 851	524	17.6	902	155	12.3	1 084	45.8	3.1	297	23.1
Huntsville city	37 681	8.0	26.9	26 405	627	16.4	7 925	165	11.7	25 371	50.1	1.6	405	23.3
Madison city	3 652	18.6	7.0	3 016	851	20.0	325	176	11.8	2 326	64.4	.3	484	17.9
Scottsboro city	3 608	8.8	27.1	1 723	552	17.4	1 189	159	12.9	1 873	35.9	3.4	315	22.8
Sheffield city	2 844	7.2	42.6	1 358	453	17.4	1 315	168	13.1	1 482	44.7	5.5	264	27.7
District 6	155 908	10.0	25.3	85 898	686	17.3	41 350	180	12.1	67 474	48.8	2.3	405	23.4
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	1 038	14.1	30.5	148	520	19.2	399	142	12.2	193	39.9	1.6	286	25.3
Jefferson County (pt.)	109 354	8.7	27.8	62 751	662	17.0	31 321	181	12.0	47 059	47.2	2.2	407	22.9
Shelby County	27 191	14.4	13.8	14 837	823	18.7	4 552	176	12.1	8 794	53.1	2.1	457	20.8
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	18 325	10.6	27.1	8 162	649	18.0	5 078	176	12.4	11 428	52.4	3.1	346	29.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloabaster city	4 070	20.5	9.7	2 824	747	16.9	549	158	11.9	851	36.7	3.3	422	21.2
Bessemer city (pt.)	808	10.9	37.7	327	595	15.8	315	157	14.9	133	48.9	21.8	310	23.4
Birmingham city (pt.)	19 953	7.7	32.6	12 087	607	17.9	6 199	183	11.7	18 228	50.7	1.1	379	23.4
Center Point CDP	5 890	6.5	26.3	4 032	576	15.2	1 425	173	11.3	2 628	51.1	.8	393	24.7
Forestdale CDP	3 477	6.8	30.7	1 999	634	15.7	1 194	171	11.6	564	42.7	6.0	390	21.5
Homewood city	5 385	9.9	32.6	3 244	739	16.4	1 593	187	12.2	4 808	44.2	1.4	418	22.4
Hoover city	9 739	11.1	14.7	7 390	873	17.0	1 565	210	11.4	6 325	50.7	.1	488	19.6
Hueytown city (pt.)	4 651	5.1	34.9	2 584	562	17.9	1 630	177	12.9	867	39.3	5.7	407	22.0
Mountain Brook city	6 550	8.7	28.7	4 006	1 127	15.3	1 951	344	11.3	1 318	38.2	3.6	474	22.2
Northport city (pt.)	3 417	7.8	22.6	2 130	664	17.5	845	186	12.2	2 236	46.4	2.9	388	25.0
Pinson-Cloy-Chalkville CDP	3 177	12.3	10.0	2 350	623	18.1	293	161	12.9	479	45.9	—	397	22.7
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	6 163	11.8	31.4	3 365	703	17.5	2 236	185	12.0	7 373	57.9	.9	338	34.5
Vestavia Hills city	5 836	11.0	22.8	3 760	992	17.3	1 391	253	10.8	1 874	47.4	1.4	500	23.9
District 7	128 661	6.5	37.4	54 038	477	20.9	45 596	156	14.1	77 414	33.7	7.3	276	28.6
COUNTY														
Choctaw County	4 873	7.2	34.0	1 087	505	16.5	1 490	139	14.3	874	30.9	14.1	182	26.6
Clarke County (pt.)	965	7.9	25.1	199	384	19.5	242	138	13.7	187	26.2	14.4	218	16.3
Dallas County	10 588	7.1	32.7	3 564	490	17.1	3 799	150	13.8	6 445	33.6	7.4	253	29.9
Greene County	2 497	6.2	33.0	504	385	24.0	819	149	15.1	1 015	24.0	8.1	187	27.1
Hale County	4 267	7.4	34.2	855	395	21.3	1 283	136	13.8	1 130	26.0	13.3	164	25.7
Jefferson County (pt.)	54 878	5.5	44.7	27 339	474	21.3	23 195	162	14.2	40 188	32.6	7.0	280	28.0
Lowndes County	3 266	8.8	27.6	787	354	24.7	883	145	13.6	790	29.0	13.9	195	29.3
Morengo County	6 288	6.8	31.1	1 821	465	18.2	1 852	147	13.3	1 868	26.4	9.9	199	27.3
Montgomery County (pt.)	14 243	7.4	33.6	7 613	452	22.8	4 045	152	15.1	11 048	35.5	6.9	277	30.8
Perry County	2 946	5.6	37.3	655	358	21.7	951	134	14.6	1 255	19.9	11.5	188	28.8
Pickens County (pt.)	814	7.6	25.9	237	435	23.4	150	119	19.9	89	31.5	15.7	208	17.3
Sumter County	3 935	8.0	33.0	890	453	23.0	1 400	129	14.3	1 610	34.2	6.5	196	29.4
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	15 698	7.2	29.6	7 647	574	19.0	4 403	168	13.2	9 903	43.5	4.7	341	29.2
Wilcox County	3 403	8.4	33.1	840	345	23.0	1 084	135	14.4	1 012	19.6	18.2	179	28.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bessemer city (pt.)	6 625	5.5	49.1	2 814	473	22.5	3 305	159	14.3	5 018	33.7	7.7	269	28.2
Birmingham city (pt.)	36 321	5.2	44.4	19 013	466	21.9	14 811	160	14.5	30 914	32.3	7.0	275	28.2
Fairfield city	2 874	5.1	44.1	1 495	579	20.3	1 225	173	13.6	1 694	28.0	5.9	314	26.3
Hueytown city (pt.)	207	18.4	48.3	80	356	16.3	118	179	13.0	29	44.8	—	463	14.4
Montgomery city (pt.)	11 674	6.4	35.1	6 978	445	22.9	3 489	153	15.7	10 573	35.7	6.7	276	30.9
Northport city (pt.)	509	15.3	47.7	194	568	21.3	221	143	16.3	357	37.3	9.5	223	32.4
Selma city	4 658	5.3	39.9	2 151	497	17.8	2 237	150	13.7	4 073	35.5	6.1	264	29.1
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	7 644	6.5	33.9	4 541	562	20.2	2 492	170	13.3	8 287	45.1	3.7	345	30.0

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Locking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter, paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 1 -----	242 180	209 317	1 829	1 344	485	37	208	1 621	492	139	322
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	80	78	65	6	59	—	14	51	1 250	—	200—
Poarch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.) -----	80	78	65	6	59	—	14	51	1 250	—	200—
District 2 -----	238 854	215 137	703	499	204	28	21	682	474	133	383
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poarch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
				Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	4 040 587	15.6	21	23 500	23 693	28 578	28 799	10 800	10 988
District 1 -----	577 226	15.0	55	22 631	23 131	27 110	27 632	11 105	11 579
COUNTY									
Baldwin County -----	98 280	15.0	138	25 191	26 232	29 536	30 853	11 723	12 842
Clarke County (pt.) -----	24 123	16.2	217	18 185	20 647	22 278	25 222	7 097	9 270
Escambia County -----	35 518	17.7	172	17 481	19 478	22 149	23 643	6 885	8 232
Mobile County -----	378 643	14.2	73	22 667	23 321	27 258	27 985	11 661	12 257
Manrae County -----	23 968	17.3	205	20 015	22 265	25 308	27 524	6 764	8 305
Washington County -----	16 694	20.5	180	19 030	21 201	22 748	24 889	6 251	7 895
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Daphne city -----	11 290	13.2	534	35 780	40 143	41 736	47 732	18 024	22 696
Mobile city -----	196 278	14.0	118	22 083	22 890	27 653	28 786	12 470	13 651
Prichard city -----	34 311	14.4	144	10 969	12 182	12 916	14 653	5 611	6 586
Saraland city -----	11 751	13.9	303	27 782	31 503	31 852	35 204	11 943	16 876
Tillmans Corner CDP -----	17 988	11.6	365	26 332	29 078	29 423	32 135	11 989	15 528
District 2 -----	577 227	17.1	51	24 139	24 609	29 235	29 750	11 009	11 515
COUNTY									
Autauga County -----	34 222	16.4	182	27 212	29 414	31 426	33 421	9 565	12 327
Barbour County -----	25 417	21.0	200	18 142	20 347	22 566	25 088	6 937	8 520
Bullack County -----	11 042	15.6	242	13 574	15 901	16 446	19 076	5 301	7 651
Butler County -----	21 892	19.9	180	15 031	17 078	20 651	22 347	5 875	6 871
Coffee County -----	40 240	16.2	184	23 085	24 726	26 819	28 722	9 268	11 749
Conecuh County -----	14 054	17.7	230	14 699	17 402	19 854	22 616	5 118	6 150
Covington County -----	36 478	21.2	148	17 719	19 069	22 515	23 999	6 496	7 262
Crenshaw County -----	13 635	27.9	220	15 724	17 196	20 445	22 290	6 041	6 963
Dale County -----	49 633	20.2	122	23 542	24 640	26 958	28 264	10 892	12 541
Elmore County -----	49 210	14.6	155	25 512	27 169	30 054	31 652	9 434	11 667
Geneva County -----	23 647	21.1	184	19 202	20 856	23 988	25 739	6 201	7 472
Henry County -----	15 374	17.3	240	21 045	23 493	26 218	28 835	7 064	9 385
Houston County -----	81 331	18.5	136	24 173	25 361	29 195	30 444	10 751	12 037
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	133 457	12.9	157	32 045	33 230	38 657	40 065	18 953	20 208
Pike County -----	27 595	13.7	249	16 276	18 385	22 460	25 022	5 921	7 284
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Dathan city -----	53 589	14.2	216	25 021	26 558	30 894	32 841	11 442	13 436
Enterprise city -----	20 123	13.7	310	25 104	27 448	30 010	32 633	11 703	15 848
Eufaula city -----	13 220	15.3	386	20 747	23 333	25 618	28 875	7 549	10 754
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	120 099	12.9	163	31 895	33 025	38 271	39 730	19 468	20 654
Ozark city -----	12 922	14.3	299	21 866	24 347	26 612	30 196	8 428	11 731
Prattville city -----	19 587	15.5	251	31 348	33 992	35 516	38 177	10 943	15 254
Tray city -----	13 051	12.0	416	15 821	18 944	23 461	28 278	5 713	7 930
District 3 -----	577 227	15.6	48	21 403	21 785	26 581	27 019	8 452	8 883
COUNTY									
Bibb County (pt.) -----	13 057	21.4	248	18 398	20 385	22 113	24 550	6 018	7 804
Calhaun County -----	116 034	13.5	113	23 247	24 358	27 780	28 899	10 193	11 337
Chambers County -----	36 876	14.4	184	20 519	21 993	25 462	27 199	7 061	8 198
Chilton County -----	32 458	18.9	155	20 991	22 262	25 466	26 940	6 384	7 411
Clay County -----	13 252	25.2	239	18 231	20 289	23 107	25 175	7 270	9 118
Cleburne County -----	12 730	18.3	270	20 235	22 081	24 944	26 824	5 839	7 648
Coosa County -----	11 063	21.8	241	19 322	21 086	22 222	24 980	7 985	10 644
Lee County -----	87 146	11.8	180	20 458	21 997	31 695	33 512	7 566	8 652
Macan County -----	24 928	14.9	202	14 817	16 418	18 997	21 328	7 013	8 867
Randolph County -----	19 881	16.5	213	18 544	20 372	22 708	25 230	6 238	7 980
Russell County -----	46 860	13.6	158	20 413	21 578	23 751	25 583	9 149	11 206
St. Clair County -----	50 009	22.8	131	23 423	24 789	26 860	28 188	8 807	10 191
Talladega County -----	74 107	14.2	130	20 826	21 929	24 606	25 849	7 956	9 201
Tallapoosa County -----	38 826	16.8	194	21 272	22 816	26 443	28 091	8 207	9 744
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Alexander City city -----	14 917	13.6	384	19 582	22 319	26 030	29 446	7 970	10 442
Anniston city -----	26 623	13.8	316	17 858	20 324	24 363	27 567	9 298	11 281
Auburn city -----	33 830	11.6	314	12 035	14 037	33 714	37 638	6 174	7 217
Jacksonville city -----	10 283	10.8	395	19 749	24 981	32 455	38 012	6 226	8 996
Opelika city -----	22 122	12.1	354	22 944	26 677	30 450	33 265	8 736	11 638
Phenix City city -----	25 312	13.1	231	19 527	21 319	23 300	25 817	8 182	10 954
Saks CDP -----	11 138	12.3	359	27 851	31 205	31 359	35 142	10 523	15 043
Sylacauga city -----	12 520	14.7	345	18 545	21 768	25 234	28 873	6 440	8 055
Talladega city -----	18 175	13.7	263	16 807	19 682	20 903	23 693	7 955	11 252
Tuskegee city -----	12 257	12.9	337	14 082	16 748	18 954	23 471	7 415	10 649
District 4 -----	577 227	18.4	42	20 710	21 044	25 211	25 592	7 661	7 984
COUNTY									
Blaunt County -----	39 248	20.2	149	21 785	23 117	25 746	26 901	6 659	7 929
Cherokee County -----	19 543	24.7	182	20 686	22 050	24 096	25 717	6 818	8 132
Cullman County -----	67 613	18.4	125	21 218	22 127	25 315	26 397	7 818	9 013
OeKalb County -----	54 651	22.0	115	19 648	20 638	24 244	25 392	6 866	7 724
Etawah County -----	99 840	15.7	121	21 872	22 852	26 576	27 591	8 903	9 998
Fayette County -----	17 962	18.5	249	18 564	20 951	24 673	27 235	6 039	7 299
Franklin County -----	27 814	18.0	183	17 124	18 834	21 921	23 571	6 024	6 854
Lamar County -----	15 715	23.3	214	19 714	21 468	24 315	26 760	6 118	7 495
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	26 499	16.1	188	21 062	22 926	24 857	26 855	6 279	7 989
Marian County -----	29 830	20.9	170	17 724	19 186	21 747	23 237	6 280	7 281
Marshall County -----	70 832	13.9	147	20 905	22 011	25 449	26 821	8 516	10 081
Pickens County (pt.) -----	17 957	22.7	178	17 083	18 956	22 300	24 760	6 368	7 566
Walker County -----	67 670	19.1	121	19 988	20 940	24 668	25 925	7 422	8 204

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con.									
Winston County-----	22 053	18.8	200	17 189	18 746	21 073	22 929	6 050	7 189
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Albertville city-----	14 507	12.1	380	19 862	22 873	25 214	28 262	7 411	10 117
Cullman city-----	13 367	13.6	434	19 575	22 578	26 184	29 815	7 610	10 030
Fort Payne city-----	11 838	15.3	362	19 222	22 111	24 681	27 899	7 459	9 957
Godsden city-----	42 523	15.3	193	18 468	19 906	22 802	24 612	8 875	10 353
Jasper city-----	13 553	14.3	442	21 041	24 860	29 394	33 313	7 194	8 993
District 5-----	577 227	15.2	58	28 079	28 649	32 864	33 515	13 626	14 323
COUNTY									
Colbert County-----	51 666	15.8	174	21 832	23 173	27 035	28 687	9 234	10 713
Jackson County-----	47 796	17.8	141	21 404	22 416	25 036	26 508	6 687	7 720
Louderdale County-----	79 661	14.4	144	22 867	24 513	28 779	30 323	9 139	10 499
Lawrence County (pt.)-----	5 014	24.1	341	15 858	20 532	20 198	25 216	7 036	10 821
Limestone County-----	54 135	14.3	170	26 062	27 777	31 024	32 454	8 708	10 918
Madison County-----	238 912	14.3	103	32 579	33 516	38 693	39 834	19 319	20 467
Morgan County-----	100 043	16.2	127	27 736	28 992	32 265	33 667	11 914	13 164
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Athens city-----	16 901	15.3	335	24 510	27 015	31 349	35 461	8 401	11 608
Oecotur city-----	48 761	13.1	229	29 029	30 805	35 027	37 282	14 046	16 067
Florence city-----	36 426	13.3	237	20 665	22 253	27 603	30 030	9 748	11 365
Hartselle city-----	10 795	16.7	352	26 612	30 451	31 779	35 957	7 556	10 681
Huntsville city-----	159 789	13.7	139	31 850	32 818	39 182	40 588	19 404	20 654
Madison city-----	14 904	11.9	450	41 682	45 053	50 326	53 509	29 086	32 050
Scottsboro city-----	13 786	13.4	383	23 136	26 207	28 177	32 174	7 695	10 727
Sheffield city-----	10 380	16.3	347	18 345	21 694	25 254	28 463	8 000	10 685
District 6-----	577 226	13.6	78	31 623	32 104	38 391	39 145	16 725	17 350
COUNTY									
Bibb County (pt.)-----	3 519	26.2	369	19 531	23 636	23 258	26 316	7 088	11 182
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	393 010	13.4	98	31 923	32 478	38 785	39 668	17 612	18 436
Shelby County-----	99 358	15.6	169	36 247	37 457	41 750	43 418	20 335	22 133
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)-----	81 339	11.7	192	23 757	25 556	31 643	33 757	9 434	10 941
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Alabaster city-----	14 732	15.0	290	37 078	41 012	40 953	44 228	15 903	25 237
Bessemer city (pt.)-----	2 422	13.9	705	28 513	36 051	35 072	41 476	6 427	11 577
Birmingham city (pt.)-----	82 554	11.9	212	26 421	27 628	34 484	36 171	17 716	18 934
Center Point COP-----	22 658	12.2	302	31 323	33 867	35 354	38 238	15 260	18 386
Forestdale COP-----	10 395	14.1	450	32 969	37 414	38 474	41 441	12 677	17 102
Homewood city-----	22 922	14.0	354	29 431	31 445	41 040	44 920	19 287	21 227
Hoover city-----	39 788	12.4	358	43 164	45 955	51 848	55 162	25 406	27 671
Hueytown city (pt.)-----	14 705	11.6	311	27 749	31 421	32 338	36 149	11 555	14 370
Mountain Brook city-----	19 810	13.0	833	62 509	68 516	76 400	84 781	27 806	32 640
Northport city (pt.)-----	15 230	11.0	454	28 152	31 932	34 931	37 991	10 611	13 971
Pinson-Clay-Chalkville COP-----	10 987	13.7	362	35 526	39 436	38 842	42 205	14 954	20 646
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)-----	36 622	12.3	319	19 235	21 550	32 204	37 842	8 415	10 248
Vestavia Hills city-----	19 749	12.9	600	47 061	51 951	58 116	63 731	21 958	26 001
District 7-----	577 227	14.3	43	16 370	16 750	20 525	21 021	7 607	7 985
COUNTY									
Choctaw County-----	16 018	24.1	221	16 187	18 389	22 204	25 033	5 419	6 670
Clarke County (pt.)-----	3 117	22.7	445	14 105	18 099	18 102	22 172	5 165	6 938
Oallas County-----	48 130	13.9	178	15 652	17 335	19 625	21 369	6 843	8 502
Greene County-----	10 153	26.9	190	11 297	12 810	14 415	16 820	5 243	6 651
Hale County-----	15 498	18.2	247	13 393	15 522	17 018	19 721	5 595	6 765
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	258 515	12.2	62	16 127	16 694	20 352	21 144	7 693	8 255
Lowndes County-----	12 658	29.3	177	14 653	16 529	17 345	19 729	5 603	7 700
Morengo County-----	23 084	15.3	226	17 393	19 926	21 715	24 678	5 916	7 280
Montgomery County (pt.)-----	75 628	13.1	116	14 922	16 084	18 021	19 346	7 848	9 234
Perry County-----	12 759	20.8	246	12 455	15 085	15 488	17 319	4 675	6 340
Pickens County (pt.)-----	2 742	18.4	476	12 025	19 070	13 400	20 012	3 113	12 275
Sumter County-----	16 174	15.7	260	11 865	13 942	16 008	19 099	5 039	6 228
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)-----	69 183	11.9	156	20 806	22 251	26 415	28 055	9 458	11 120
Wilcox County-----	13 568	23.1	241	11 655	13 440	14 162	16 342	5 440	6 730
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bessemer city (pt.)-----	31 075	13.1	190	14 779	16 440	18 753	20 987	6 702	7 974
Birmingham city (pt.)-----	183 414	11.8	71	15 004	15 678	18 704	19 698	7 482	8 123
Fairfield city-----	12 200	12.6	306	19 535	22 464	24 191	28 494	8 590	12 305
Hueytown city (pt.)-----	575	16.5	837	14 826	24 283	15 930	25 927	10 502	20 658
Montgomery city (pt.)-----	67 007	13.1	116	13 745	14 909	16 495	17 948	7 684	9 050
Northport city (pt.)-----	2 136	13.3	599	11 077	16 707	14 702	20 891	5 391	11 591
Selma city-----	23 755	14.6	254	14 857	16 986	19 043	21 617	7 668	10 054
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)-----	41 137	12.2	208	17 675	19 930	24 570	26 814	9 428	11 253

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	1 670 379	15.8	553	556	158	159	18.3	18.5	12.7	12.9	323	326	24.7	24.9
District 1 -----	242 227	15.8	544	553	164	167	18.8	19.4	12.6	13.0	319	324	25.5	26.2
COUNTY														
Baldwin County -----	50 933	17.2	571	591	160	167	18.1	19.4	11.6	12.6	349	365	23.1	24.4
Clarke County (pt.) -----	9 460	16.3	461	514	140	151	16.1	19.1	12.1	14.2	253	273	19.3	23.1
Escambia County -----	14 356	18.1	442	470	143	153	20.6	22.5	11.8	13.3	247	266	24.7	28.0
Mobile County -----	151 220	14.7	549	559	170	174	18.8	19.5	12.7	13.3	323	328	26.2	27.1
Monroe County -----	9 633	17.8	451	494	135	146	16.1	18.8	11.6	13.6	255	292	19.2	22.9
Washington County -----	6 625	21.4	461	508	138	152	17.9	21.1	12.2	14.4	208	253	19.7	24.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Daphne city -----	4 874	13.0	721	776	169	198	17.2	20.6	9.9	13.8	418	458	18.1	22.3
Mobile city -----	82 817	14.3	560	575	173	178	18.5	19.5	12.5	13.4	329	336	26.0	27.0
Prichard city -----	13 037	14.5	430	474	160	172	22.6	25.8	15.5	18.0	233	252	33.6	40.5
Saraland city -----	4 494	13.8	487	535	165	184	14.8	17.9	9.8	12.6	329	369	17.9	22.2
Tillmans Corner COP -----	6 898	11.8	522	566	152	178	15.9	18.9	10.8	14.9	322	344	22.4	29.6
District 2 -----	238 839	17.2	539	549	149	152	18.0	18.5	12.4	12.9	325	332	23.2	23.7
COUNTY														
Autauga County -----	12 732	16.7	538	574	147	161	16.7	18.7	11.2	13.4	351	393	22.4	24.6
Bourbon County -----	10 705	20.9	456	497	148	160	16.9	19.4	12.7	14.7	213	241	20.0	23.6
Bullock County -----	4 458	16.2	294	371	132	153	16.6	22.7	13.7	17.7	162	192	28.1	38.0
Burlington County -----	8 745	20.4	406	452	132	143	17.7	20.9	12.5	14.5	213	238	23.2	26.8
Coffee County -----	16 951	16.5	533	577	146	158	18.0	20.0	11.6	13.3	310	340	22.2	23.8
Conecuh County -----	6 207	18.0	361	427	119	134	20.3	24.0	12.4	15.1	185	219	25.7	31.3
Covington County -----	16 178	21.8	389	414	138	145	18.3	20.2	12.2	13.6	226	241	25.4	27.5
Crenshaw County -----	5 938	28.7	337	389	126	135	21.2	24.4	11.6	13.4	182	204	23.6	26.7
Dale County -----	19 432	20.3	487	516	141	151	17.2	18.8	11.9	13.6	317	335	22.1	23.4
Elmore County -----	19 497	14.7	570	602	145	156	16.8	18.6	11.4	13.2	295	325	20.6	23.1
Geneva County -----	10 416	21.1	367	395	132	141	16.8	19.2	11.8	13.6	201	227	20.8	24.3
Henry County -----	7 056	17.1	411	450	143	160	15.1	18.1	11.4	14.0	212	251	19.2	23.4
Houston County -----	33 196	18.4	503	527	144	151	16.5	17.6	12.1	13.4	302	314	22.5	23.6
Montgomery County (pt.) -----	55 822	12.8	647	668	174	182	18.2	19.3	11.1	12.3	426	436	22.6	23.5
Pike County -----	11 506	14.4	435	480	132	143	15.5	18.4	12.1	14.6	236	256	27.0	30.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Oothoon city -----	22 190	14.1	539	572	149	160	15.9	17.4	11.8	13.6	313	328	22.8	24.2
Enterprise city -----	8 466	14.0	621	673	152	172	18.5	21.2	10.9	13.6	345	376	22.5	24.7
Eufaula city -----	5 457	15.5	520	586	161	177	15.4	18.8	11.6	14.9	240	273	20.3	25.3
Montgomery city (pt.) -----	51 261	12.8	637	658	174	182	18.0	19.1	11.0	12.3	429	439	22.5	23.4
Ozark city -----	5 621	14.3	491	557	152	179	17.7	21.2	11.5	15.3	267	309	21.5	24.2
Prattville city -----	7 184	15.7	547	581	160	176	16.1	18.3	10.9	14.0	386	436	22.3	24.9
Troy city -----	5 150	12.6	475	554	128	143	13.4	17.2	10.6	14.1	234	257	27.7	32.9
District 3 -----	238 911	15.8	507	517	148	151	18.1	18.8	12.7	13.2	293	299	25.8	26.7
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.) -----	5 042	21.7	484	540	137	149	17.6	21.8	12.0	14.6	229	272	21.0	24.4
Calhoun County -----	46 753	13.7	523	546	147	154	18.6	20.0	12.2	13.3	304	317	23.1	24.4
Chambers County -----	14 910	14.7	427	461	147	157	15.4	17.5	13.1	14.9	249	270	21.9	24.9
Chilton County -----	13 883	18.9	447	477	137	145	18.9	21.1	12.4	14.3	255	281	22.6	26.1
Clay County -----	5 608	25.7	418	464	131	143	18.6	21.4	11.3	13.6	168	192	16.0	19.6
Cleburne County -----	5 232	18.3	415	468	139	157	16.4	20.6	11.1	14.1	231	268	18.5	28.2
Coosa County -----	5 113	22.1	448	499	136	151	17.2	21.2	10.9	13.4	222	259	19.6	23.7
Lee County -----	36 636	11.8	590	625	155	167	16.0	17.7	11.5	13.2	333	344	34.5	39.4
Macon County -----	9 818	15.8	416	459	135	148	20.2	23.3	12.5	15.0	272	298	31.6	36.3
Randolph County -----	8 728	17.2	388	438	127	139	17.7	21.2	12.7	15.2	221	255	20.6	26.1
Russell County -----	19 633	13.9	488	519	144	155	17.9	20.2	12.0	13.8	282	306	24.5	27.3
St. Clair County -----	20 382	22.6	555	581	155	164	18.1	19.8	11.8	13.1	308	325	23.1	25.5
Tallapoosa County -----	29 861	14.7	487	516	145	152	16.7	18.4	12.3	13.6	252	269	25.5	27.6
Tolapoosa County -----	17 312	16.6	456	488	149	159	16.6	18.7	12.2	13.7	244	264	20.2	23.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Alexander City city -----	6 170	13.9	480	538	152	171	14.8	18.4	11.4	14.0	247	278	19.6	23.2
Aniston city -----	12 100	14.2	512	560	145	158	18.8	21.1	12.5	14.5	284	311	23.8	26.0
Auburn city -----	14 673	11.4	679	756	172	191	15.1	18.3	10.1	13.5	348	369	44.8	50.3
Jacksonville city -----	3 920	10.4	546	668	132	162	15.1	20.5	9.8	14.3	276	316	26.6	32.5
Opelika city -----	8 956	12.3	557	611	139	155	14.1	16.9	11.8	14.7	302	325	23.2	27.9
Phenix City city -----	10 813	13.5	510	545	143	157	16.5	19.3	11.5	13.8	275	306	24.8	28.2
Saks COP -----	4 390	13.1	510	575	133	153	14.8	18.1	10.5	14.2	374	424	18.5	23.4
Sylacougo city -----	5 422	15.5	488	558	140	155	16.4	20.1	10.8	13.4	231	272	25.5	28.5
Talladoega city -----	6 463	14.8	458	520	148	163	15.6	19.1	11.5	14.0	249	277	26.5	30.0
Tuskegee city -----	4 713	13.5	419	481	154	182	18.8	23.5	11.7	15.7	280	314	33.7	44.4
District 4 -----	243 265	18.7	482	489	149	152	18.7	19.3	12.6	13.0	259	265	24.1	24.8
COUNTY														
Blount County -----	15 790	20.6	478	509	145	155	18.0	20.2	11.6	13.1	244	271	22.8	25.1
Cherokee County -----	9 379	24.3	450	482	149	161	18.8	21.4	11.7	13.4	239	262	19.6	23.4
Cullman County -----	28 369	18.4	504	529	145	153	18.8	20.4	12.0	13.3	269	283	24.5	26.7
Oekolb County -----	22 939	22.7	447	467	137	143	18.0	19.8	12.6	13.8	246	262	23.0	24.7
Etowah County -----	41 787	15.6	482	501	155	161	17.1	18.4	12.5	13.4	275	288	23.1	24.9
Fayette County -----	7 555	18.8	447	492	132	143	16.2	19.6	11.3	13.4	212	248	21.8	25.4
Franklin County -----	11 772	18.2	402	437	140	149	20.1	22.0	12.7	14.5	222	243	23.4	26.1
Lamar County -----	6 617	23.6	432	469	140	153	17.1	20.3	11.7	13.9	172	200	20.3	24.3
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	10 279	16.3	477	520	141	154	17.5	20.6	12.2	14.5	237	268	22.1	25.9
Marion County -----	12 597	21.6	440	483	135	144	18.1	20.6	11.7	13.2	196	220	22.3	24.7
Marshall County -----	30 225	14.1	508	537	151	160	18.6	20.4	12.0	13.3	282	299	24.4	26.2
Pickens County (pt.) -----	7 275	23.3	429	472	146	158	17.3	20.3	11.9	13.8	156	191	25.5	28.1
Walker County -----	28 427	19.6	484	505	157	164	17.4	19.2	12.4	13.4	275	290	24.7	27.0

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 4—Con. COUNTY—Con. Winston County	10 254	18.5	403	458	137	147	17.7	20.8	11.2	13.2	197	227	21.0	24.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Albertville city	6 238	12.5	476	528	146	165	17.5	21.1	12.2	15.5	300	324	21.3	25.2
Cullman city	5 933	13.4	540	609	146	164	16.2	20.0	10.8	13.4	273	299	25.9	29.7
Fort Payne city	5 236	15.6	481	547	144	161	16.8	20.9	11.9	14.7	262	309	22.3	25.5
Godsden city	19 146	15.4	431	461	149	157	16.7	18.7	12.6	14.0	261	279	23.3	25.5
Jasper city	5 815	15.0	547	608	169	184	14.5	17.8	12.1	14.8	293	324	25.2	29.2
District 5	236 764	15.3	580	590	157	160	17.2	17.7	12.0	12.5	358	364	22.8	23.4
COUNTY														
Calbert County	21 812	15.9	462	485	156	165	16.8	18.5	12.0	13.3	281	301	24.6	27.0
Jackson County	19 768	18.2	474	500	143	151	17.3	19.2	12.0	13.4	266	287	22.0	24.5
Lauderdale County	33 522	14.7	513	536	157	164	17.6	19.1	11.7	12.8	291	308	24.3	26.1
Lawrence County (pt.)	1 933	23.4	447	527	134	162	15.1	20.7	12.1	16.7	190	233	18.4	27.3
Limestone County	21 455	14.7	543	575	147	158	16.2	17.9	11.6	13.2	294	315	20.7	22.9
Madison County	97 855	14.4	652	668	161	167	17.0	17.7	11.5	12.4	404	412	22.3	23.1
Morgan County	40 419	16.0	563	584	153	161	16.5	17.6	11.5	12.6	336	347	21.6	22.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Athens city	7 271	15.7	551	619	145	160	15.4	18.2	11.2	13.7	303	329	20.6	23.7
Ocoeur city	20 640	13.2	574	607	153	165	15.4	16.9	10.9	12.6	344	359	21.8	23.5
Florence city	15 913	13.5	514	553	153	164	16.5	18.6	11.7	13.5	295	316	25.1	27.3
Hartselle city	4 349	16.5	497	551	146	165	16.1	19.1	10.8	13.8	281	323	20.7	25.5
Huntsville city	67 827	13.8	617	638	161	169	16.0	16.8	11.1	12.2	400	410	22.9	23.8
Madison city	6 616	12.1	822	879	152	200	18.5	20.8	8.8	14.7	468	501	16.2	19.6
Scottsboro city	5 909	13.9	523	581	149	170	15.7	19.1	11.4	14.5	301	328	20.6	25.0
Sheffield city	4 709	16.1	429	478	159	177	15.6	19.1	11.7	14.4	246	280	24.8	30.5
District 6	238 873	13.5	680	691	178	181	17.1	17.6	11.8	12.3	402	408	23.1	23.7
COUNTY														
Bibb County (pt.)	1 362	27.3	464	629	131	154	14.9	23.0	10.6	13.9	264	310	21.5	33.5
Jefferson County (pt.)	166 668	13.4	656	668	179	183	16.7	17.3	11.7	12.3	404	410	22.6	23.3
Shelby County	39 201	15.4	809	836	172	181	18.1	19.3	11.4	12.8	449	465	20.2	21.5
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	31 642	11.3	628	671	171	181	17.1	18.9	11.5	13.2	336	355	28.6	31.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aloabaster city	5 144	14.7	729	765	143	174	15.7	18.2	9.9	14.0	407	436	19.0	22.9
Bessemer city (pt.)	980	14.7	525	657	142	175	12.3	19.3	11.5	18.2	275	340	19.2	31.1
Birmingham city (pt.)	41 778	11.8	594	620	178	187	17.2	18.7	11.0	12.3	375	383	22.8	23.9
Center Point CDP	9 081	12.3	556	595	165	181	14.1	16.2	9.9	12.6	384	405	23.3	25.9
Forestdale CDP	4 160	14.1	606	662	164	178	14.2	17.1	10.2	13.0	370	412	18.2	24.3
Homewood city	10 731	14.2	721	758	180	195	15.3	17.6	11.0	13.5	411	425	21.5	23.3
Hoover city	17 038	12.4	849	897	200	219	16.1	17.8	10.1	12.7	480	496	18.5	20.6
Hueytown city (pt.)	5 721	11.6	541	583	168	185	16.3	19.5	11.4	14.3	392	424	19.3	24.5
Mountain Brook city	8 127	12.8	1 083	1 172	331	359	14.3	16.4	10.2	12.4	453	495	20.6	23.8
Northport city (pt.)	5 882	11.4	624	704	175	197	15.8	19.3	10.3	14.2	371	406	22.9	27.1
Pinson-Clay-Chokville CDP	3 807	13.5	604	642	141	181	16.5	19.6	9.7	16.0	372	457	19.3	27.4
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	14 371	11.5	666	741	178	192	16.1	18.9	10.8	13.2	328	349	32.1	37.8
Vestavia Hills city	8 034	12.9	937	1 044	241	265	16.1	18.5	9.6	12.1	481	514	22.3	25.5
District 7	231 500	14.4	472	481	154	157	20.6	21.2	13.9	14.4	273	279	28.2	28.9
COUNTY														
Choctaw County	6 789	24.8	478	531	132	146	15.1	17.9	13.2	15.3	165	199	23.7	29.8
Clarke County (pt.)	1 393	23.3	349	448	127	150	15.4	23.9	11.0	16.3	189	255	11.3	22.4
Oakland County	19 045	14.5	471	510	145	156	15.9	18.2	12.9	14.7	241	263	28.4	31.8
Greene County	4 162	27.2	354	419	142	157	21.0	26.6	12.7	16.5	175	198	25.0	29.1
Hale County	6 370	19.2	370	431	130	142	18.9	23.7	12.5	15.1	151	178	23.4	28.0
Jefferson County (pt.)	106 429	12.2	467	480	160	164	20.9	21.8	13.8	14.6	276	284	27.5	28.5
Lowndes County	4 792	29.0	330	378	138	151	23.0	26.9	12.4	14.7	181	214	26.5	34.5
Morengo County	9 144	16.3	443	488	140	155	16.6	19.8	12.2	14.5	184	218	25.7	28.9
Montgomery County (pt.)	28 703	13.1	440	464	146	158	21.9	23.7	14.1	16.1	269	284	29.6	32.2
Perry County	4 807	21.4	335	382	127	142	19.3	24.0	13.1	16.2	174	203	26.1	31.6
Pickens County (pt.)	1 104	17.2	402	467	101	138	21.8	25.6	13.9	23.6	129	245	9.9	56.0
Sumter County	6 545	15.9	414	492	122	136	20.9	25.1	12.8	15.7	185	215	27.0	33.2
Tuscaloosa County (pt.)	27 098	11.7	558	590	163	174	18.0	20.0	12.3	14.1	332	351	27.8	30.6
Wilcox County	5 119	23.5	322	367	127	143	21.5	24.5	13.1	15.7	165	194	23.9	32.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bessemer city (pt.)	12 803	13.0	457	490	153	166	21.3	23.7	13.3	15.4	259	279	27.1	29.3
Birmingham city (pt.)	75 913	12.0	458	474	157	164	21.3	22.5	14.0	15.0	271	280	27.6	28.9
Fairfield city	4 988	12.1	545	619	164	183	18.1	21.8	11.8	15.3	294	334	24.1	28.7
Hueytown city (pt.)	249	14.9	267	451	161	198	9.1	25.9	8.2	17.9	310	535	2.6	23.5
Montgomery city (pt.)	25 375	13.2	432	457	147	159	22.0	23.8	14.5	16.8	268	283	29.6	32.2
Northport city (pt.)	911	13.6	510	638	128	168	15.1	27.1	11.7	20.6	180	293	26.4	47.1
Selma city	9 556	15.1	471	522	144	158	16.3	19.3	12.6	14.8	253	274	27.8	30.7
Tuscaloosa city (pt.)	16 823	11.8	538	587	162	177	19.0	21.2	12.0	14.5	335	355	28.4	31.4

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with on American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 1 -----	577 226	15.0	242 227	15.8	141	449	550	123	155	276	367
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	212	46.2	81	44.4	587	—	1 500	—	—	64	137
Poorch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.) -----	212	46.2	81	44.4	587	—	1 500	—	—	64	137
District 2 -----	577 227	17.1	238 839	17.2	359	357	593	77	185	329	436
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All oreos -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poorch Creek Reservation and Trust Lands, AL (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Alaska Native Village (ANV) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
American Samoa (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District (See County Subdivision)	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Borough (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (See County)	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) (See County)	
Census Block (See Block)	
Census Code (See Geographic Code)	
Census County Division (CCD) (See County Subdivision)	
Census Designated Place (CDP) (See Place)	
Census Division (See Census Region and Census Division)	
Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code)	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) (See County Subdivision)	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City (See Metropolitan Area)	
Central Place (See Urbanized Area)	
City (See Place)	
Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City (See Place)	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (See Metropolitan Area)	
County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vessels (See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Division (See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)	
Election District (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Extended City (See Urban and Rural)	
Farm (See Urban and Rural)	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See Geographic Code)	
Geographic Block Group (See Block Group)	
Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore (See County Subdivision)	
Grant (See County Subdivision)	
Guam (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Hierarchical Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)	
Historical Counts	A-8
Incorporated Place (See Place)	
Independent City (See County)	
Internal Point	A-8
Inventory Presentation (See Geographic Presentation)	
Land Area (See Area Measurement)	

Latitude (See Internal Point)	
Longitude (See Internal Point)	
Magisterial District (See County Subdivision)	
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (See Metropolitan Area)	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (See County Subdivision)	
Northern Mariana Islands (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
Palau (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Parish (Louisiana) (See County)	
Parish Governing Authority District (See County Subdivision)	
Place	A-9
Plantation (See County Subdivision)	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (See Metropolitan Area)	
Puerto Rico (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Purchase (See County Subdivision)	
Region (See Census Region and Census Division)	
Rural (See Urban and Rural)	
Selected States (See County Subdivision, see State)	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District (See County Subdivision)	
Tabulation Block Group (See Block Group)	
TIGER	A-11
Town (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
Township (See County Subdivision)	
Tract (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
Trust Land (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (See County Subdivision)	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village (See Place)	
Virgin Islands (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area (See Area Measurement)	
ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

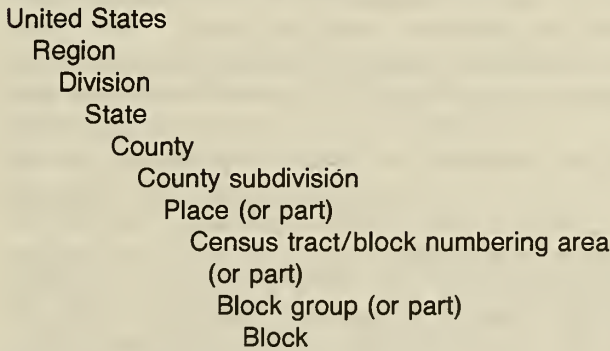
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

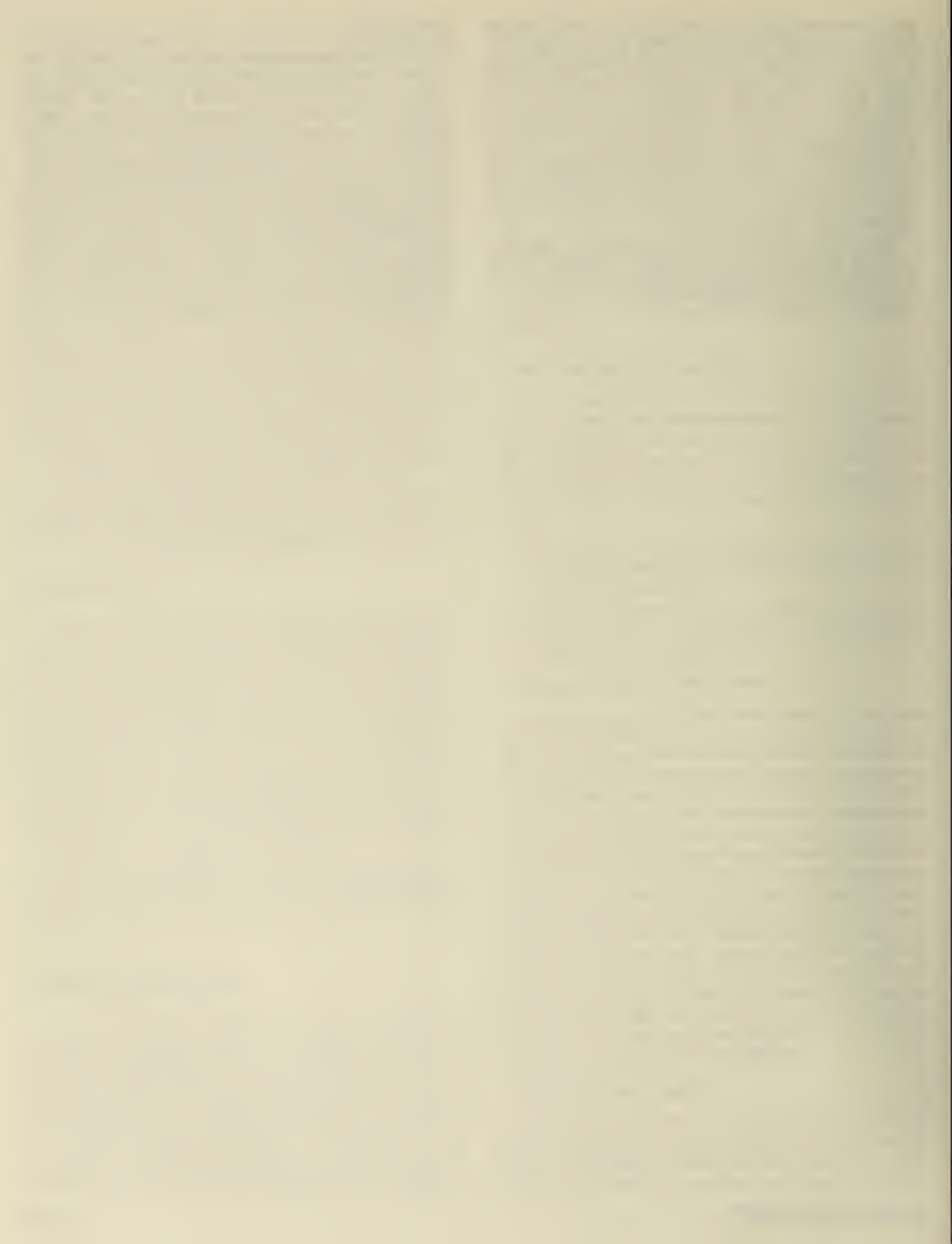
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS B-2

Ability to Speak English (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (See Employment Status)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (See Race)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)	
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)	
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	
Disability (See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)	
Earnings in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Composition (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Farm Population (See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (See Place of Birth)	
Foster Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Household Income in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Household Language (See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Income Deficit (See Income in 1989)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (See Income in 1989)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (See Group Quarters)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (See Employment Status)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (See Marital Status)	
Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Migration (See Residence in 1985)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (See Place of Birth)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (See Group Quarters)	
Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	
Own Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Per Capita Income (See Income in 1989)	
Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	
Persons in Family (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Persons in Households (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (See Journey to Work)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (See Hispanic Origin)	
Stepfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work)	
Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (See Work Status in 1989)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status)	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (See Year Structure Built)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (See Meals Included in Rent)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (See Agricultural Sales)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (See Duration of Vacancy)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (See Tenure)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (<i>See Units in Structure</i>)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$\text{SE}_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } \text{SE}_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}: \\ \text{SE}_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = \text{SE}_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}})^2 + (\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$\text{SE}_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(\text{SE}_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(\text{SE}_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
101 Less than \$100
102 \$100 to \$199
103 \$200 to \$299
104 \$300 to \$399
105 \$400 to \$499
106 \$500 to \$599
107 \$600 to \$749
108 \$750 to \$999
109 \$1,000 or more
110 No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
121-140
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
141-160
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
161-180
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
181-200
Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Alabama

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.0
Place of birth.....	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.9
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**
The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service** as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the *last 4 weeks*; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9</p>	<p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone alone at your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s) _____

☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s) _____

☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

☐ A mobile home or trailer

☐ A one-family house detached from any other house

☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses

☐ A building with 2 apartments

☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments

☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments

☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments

☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments

☐ A building with 50 or more apartments

☐ Other _____

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms

☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms

☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?

☐ Rented for cash rent?

☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999

☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999

☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999

☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999

☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999

☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999

☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999

☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999

☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999

☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999

☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999

☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399

☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424

☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449

☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474

☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499

☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524

☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549

☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599

☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649

☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699

☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749

☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999

☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12		
1	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24		
2		<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

C1. Vacancy status

☐ For rent ☐ For seas/rec/occ

☐ For sale only ☐ For migrant workers

☐ Rented or sold, not occupied ☐ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

☐ Yes ☐ No

E. Complete after

☐ LR ☐ TC ☐ Q ☐ QA ☐ JIC 1

☐ P/F ☐ RE ☐ I/T ☐

☐ MV ☐ ED ☐ EN

☐ P0 ☐ P3 ☐ P6

☐ P1 ☐ P4 ☐ IA ☐ JIC 2

☐ P2 ☐ P5 ☐ SM

F. Cov.

☐ 1b ☐ 1a ☐ 7 ☐ H1

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from --</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>e. Other</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	<p>f. Other</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ● 0 9 8 7 ● 5 4 3 2 1 0

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Taxicab ☐ Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes
☐ No

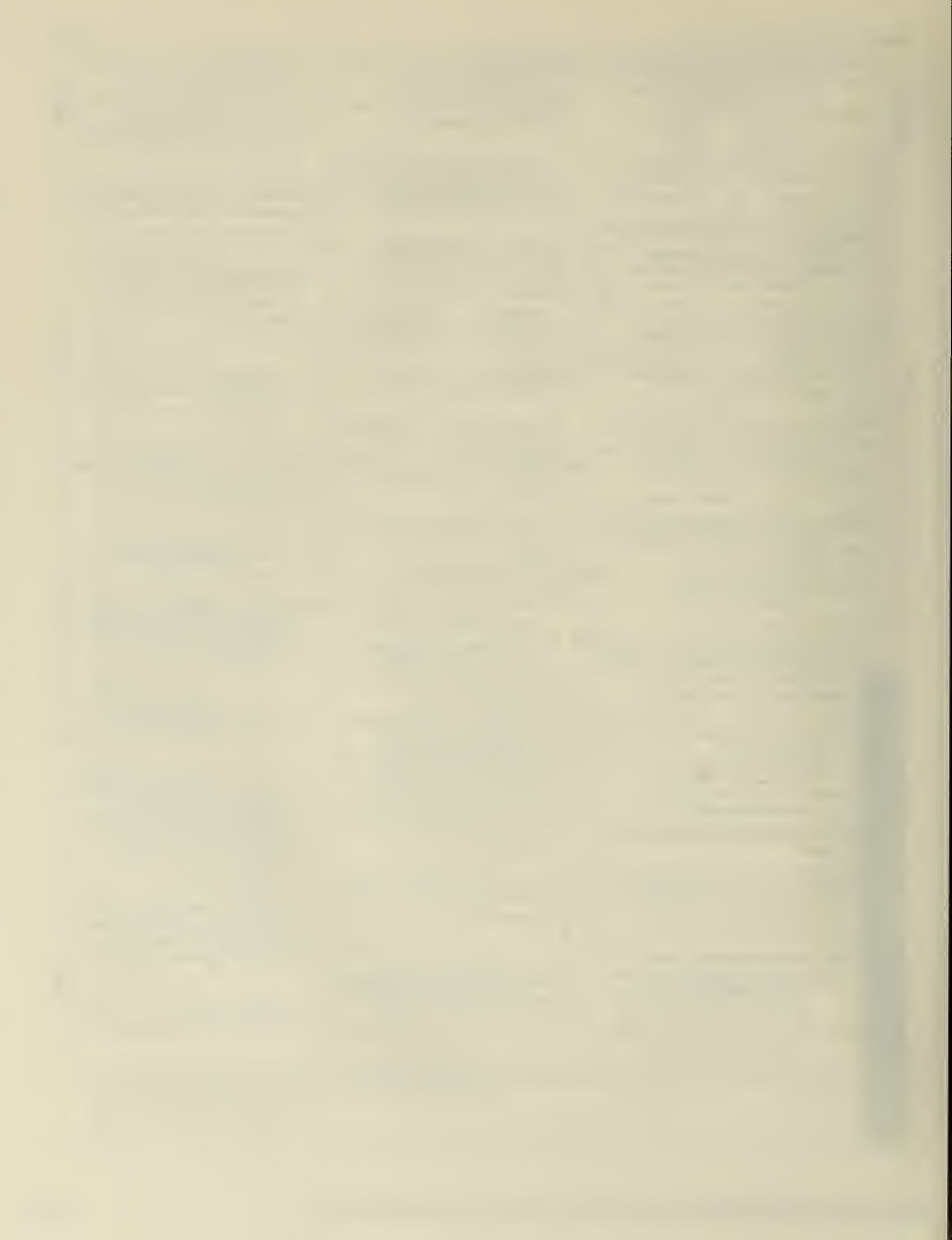
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ Loss

Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATATM, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATATM is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATATM provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	Housing
<i>Social characteristics:</i>	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
	Farm residence
<i>Economic characteristics:</i>	Shelter costs, including utilities
Labor force	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³ Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³ U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

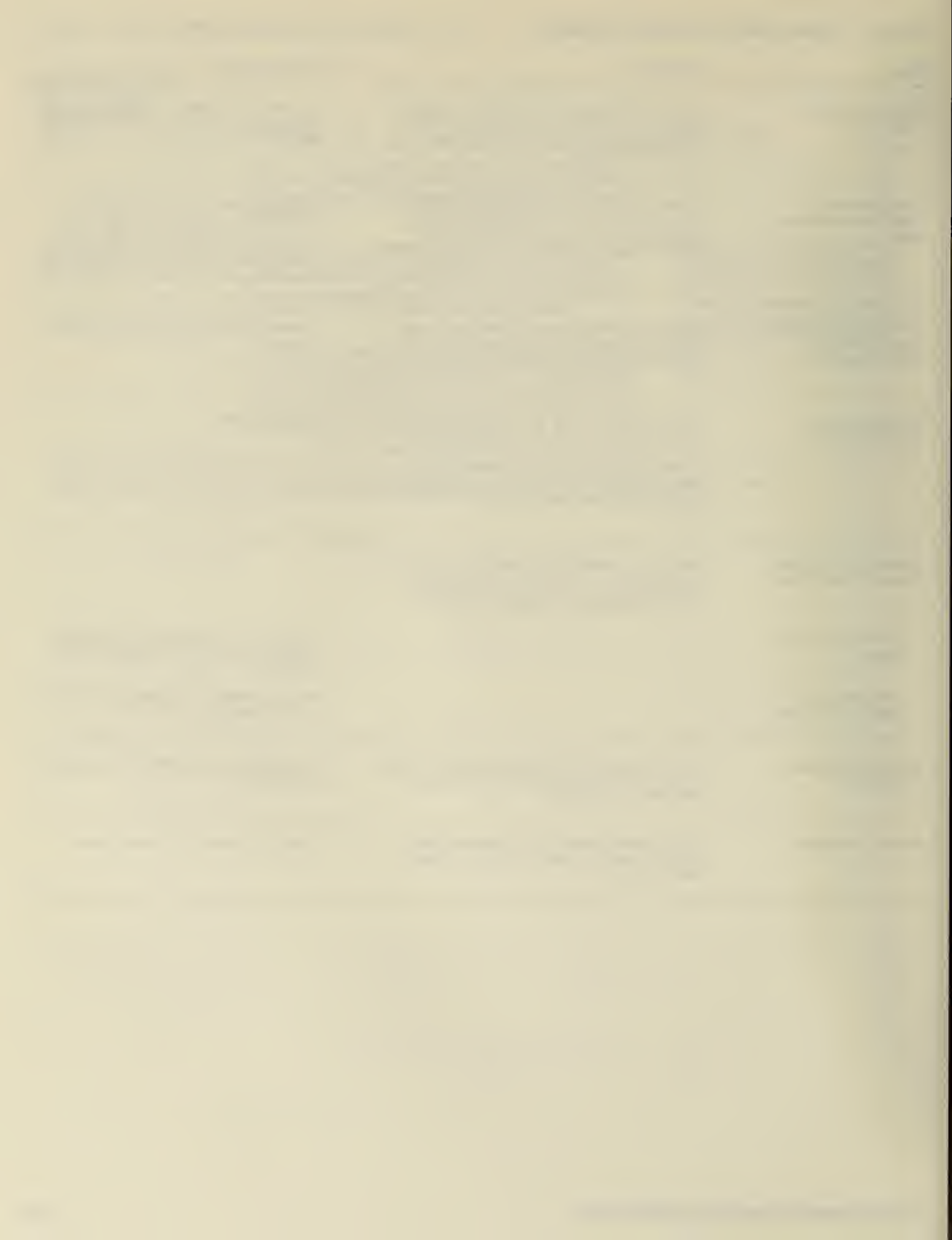
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

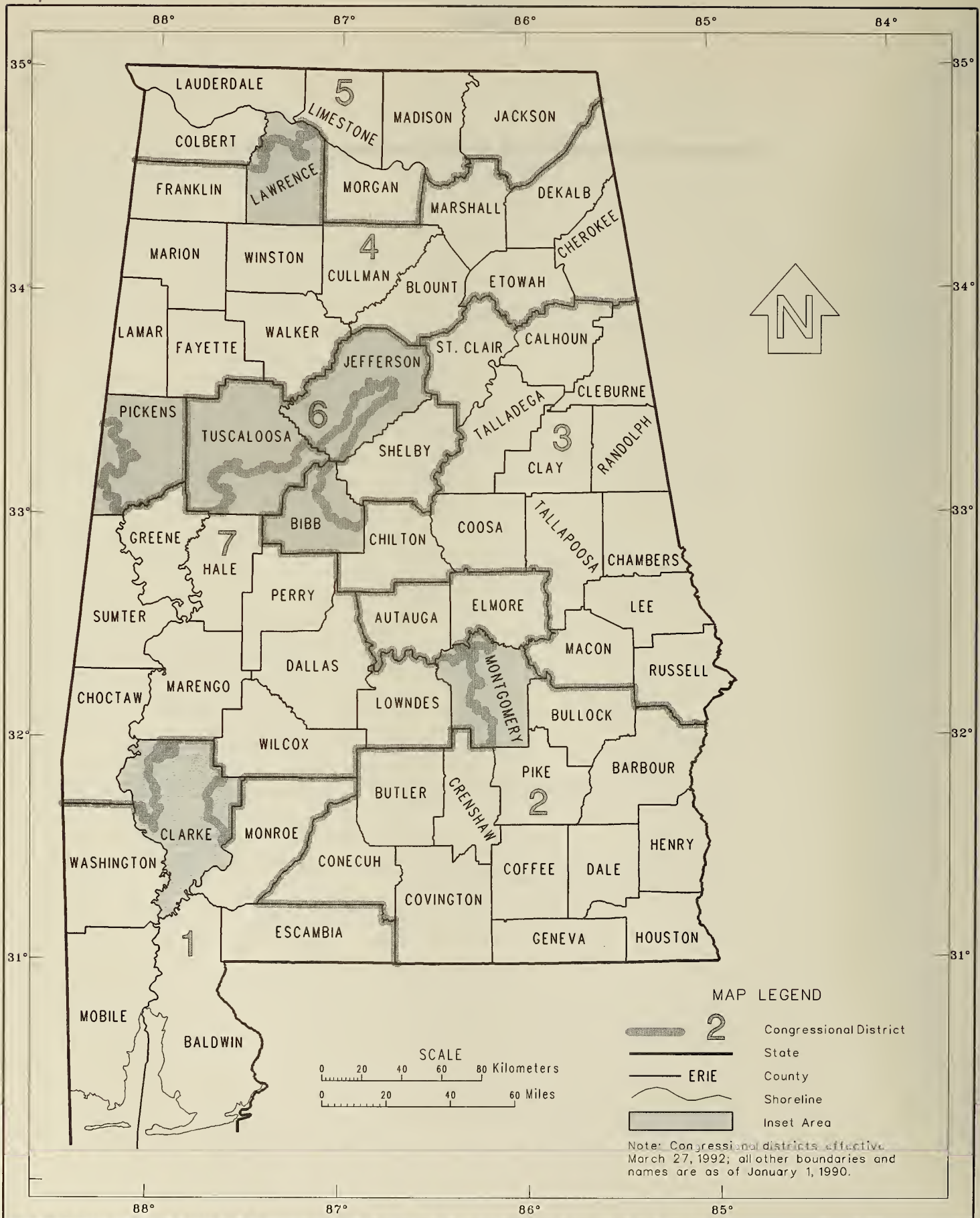


APPENDIX G.




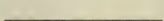
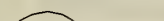
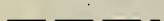


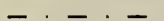
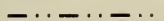

Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional Districts (7 Districts)



Congressional District Inset Map Legend



2

YORK

ROME

Zena

Lake Erie

Main St

A

Congressional District

State

County

County Subdivision

Incorporated Place

Census Designated Place

Large River, Lake, or Water Body

Feature

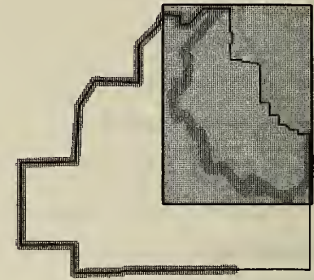
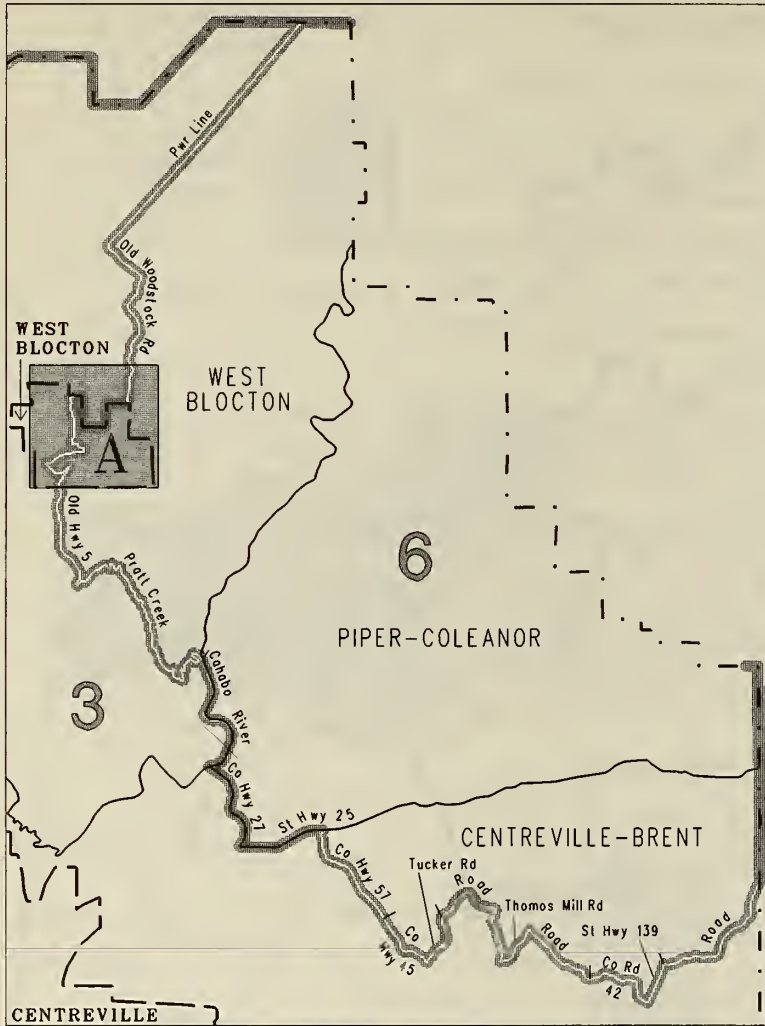
Inset Area

An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.

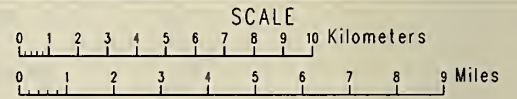
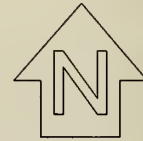
A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective March 27, 1992; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

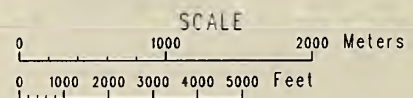
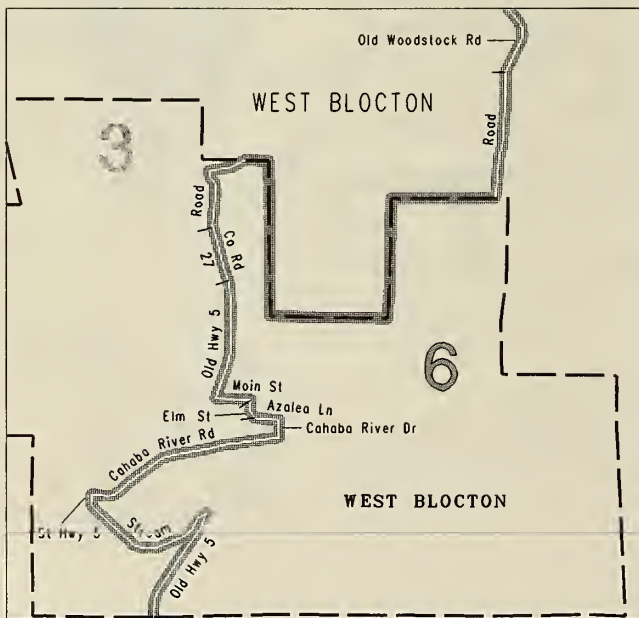
BIBB COUNTY (PART)



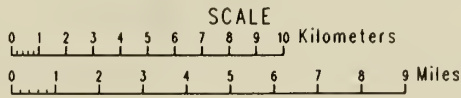
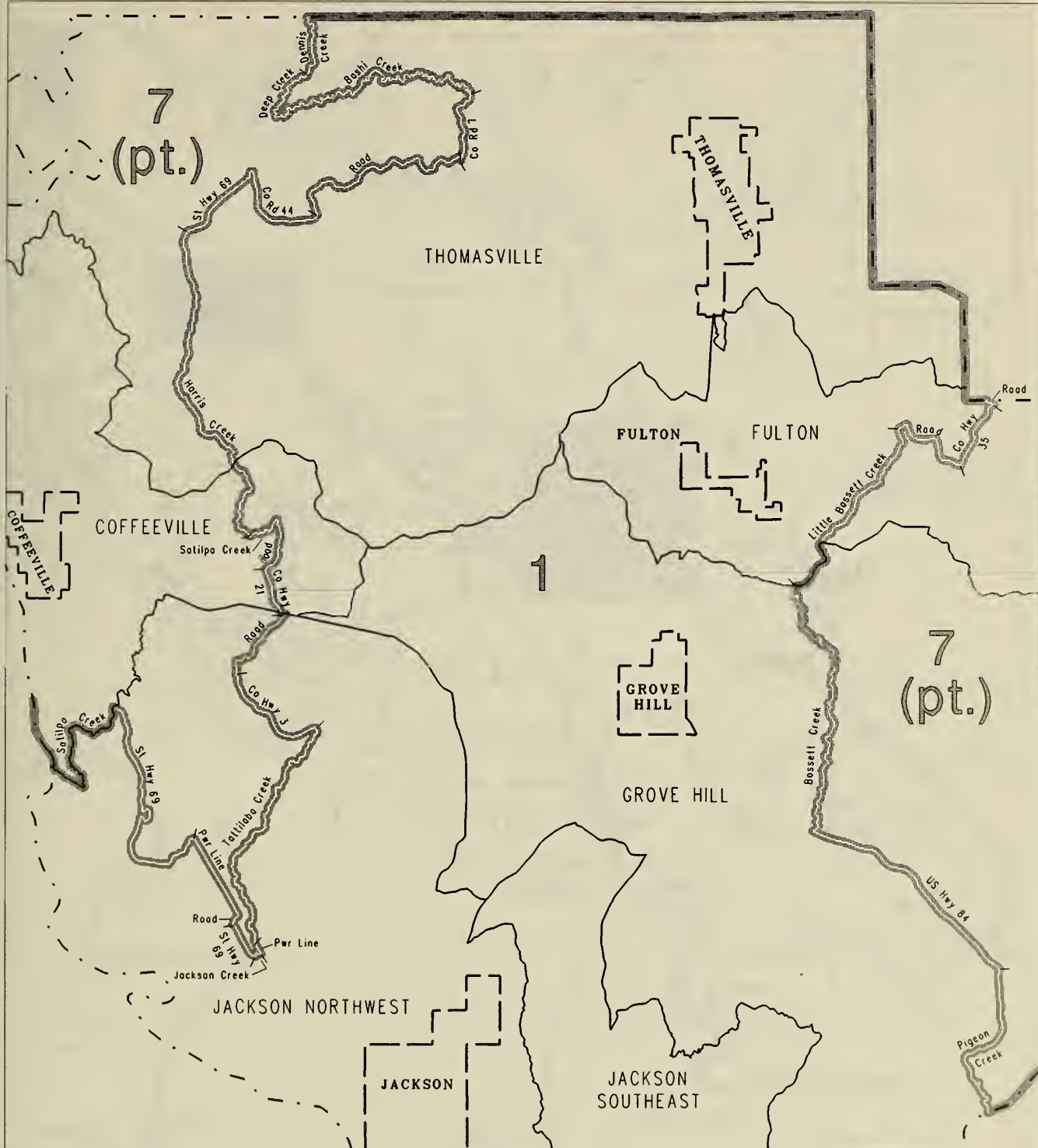
INSET LOCATION



INSET A

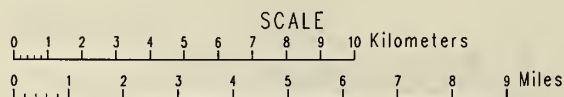
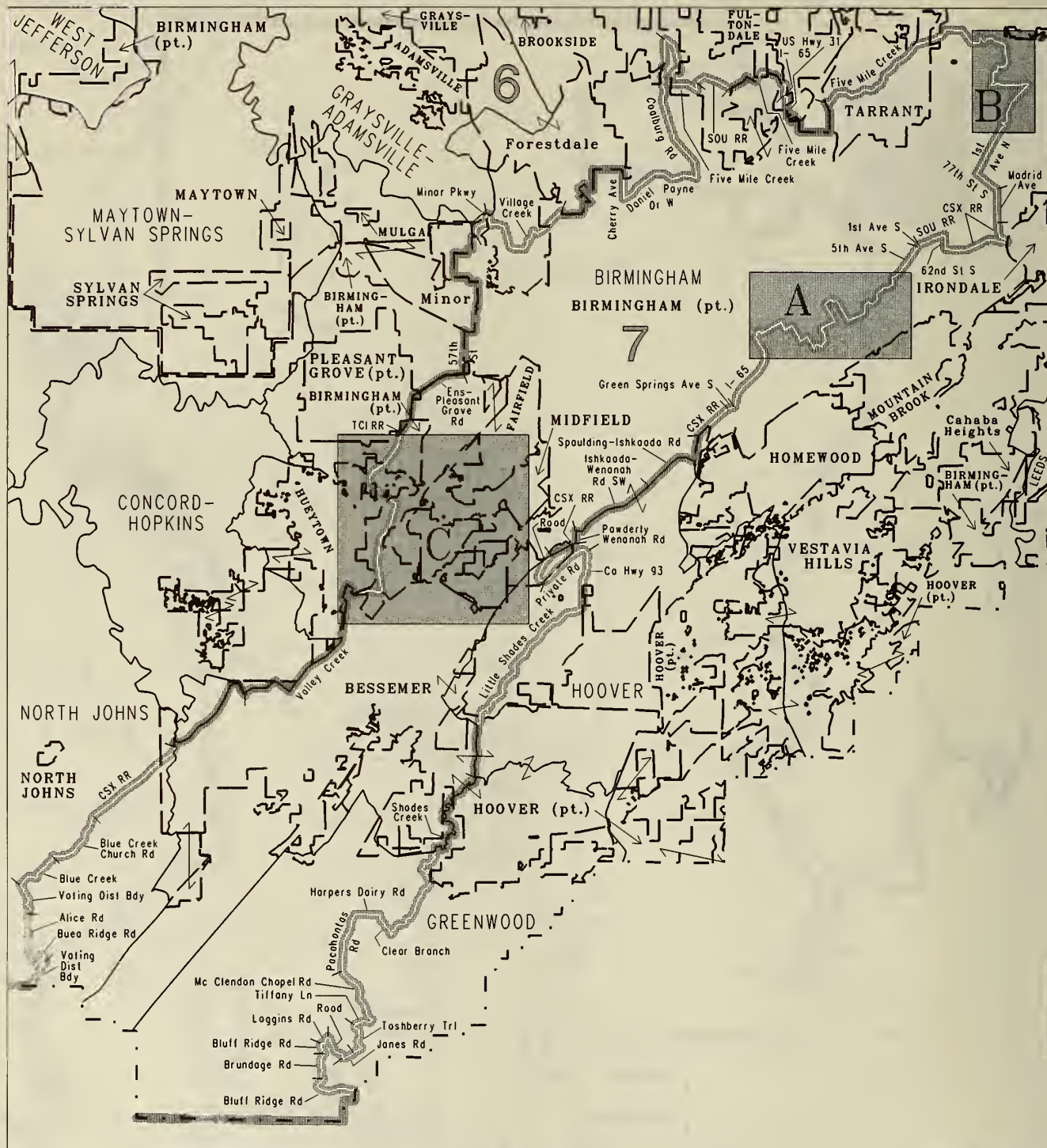


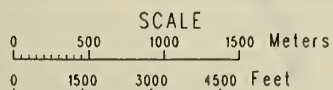
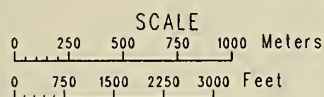
CLARKE COUNTY (PART)



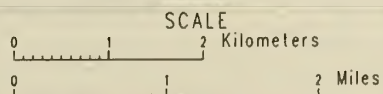
INSET LOCATION

JEFFERSON COUNTY (PART)

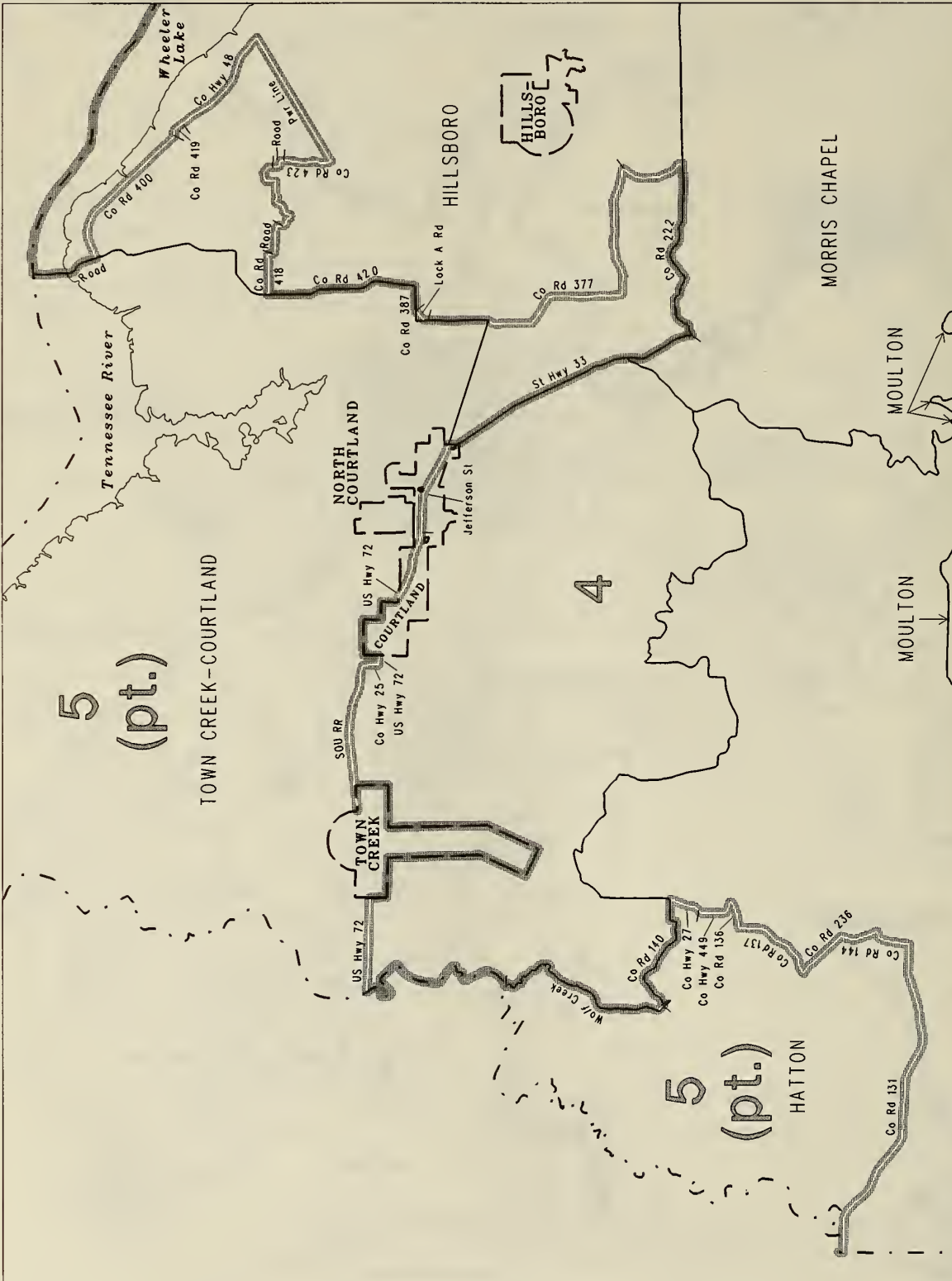




A map of Birmingham, Alabama, and its surrounding areas. The map shows the city limits of Birmingham, which are divided into several sections. The northern part of the map is labeled 'PLEASANT GROVE'. To the west of Birmingham is 'HUEYTOWN'. To the north of Birmingham is 'BIRMINGHAM (pt.)'. To the east of Birmingham is 'FAIRFIELD'. To the south of Birmingham is 'MIDFIELD'. To the southeast of Birmingham is 'BIRMINGHAM (pt.)'. To the south of Birmingham is 'BRIGHTON'. To the southwest of Birmingham is 'LIPSCOMB'. To the south of Birmingham is 'BESSEMER'. To the southeast of Birmingham is 'BIRMINGHAM (pt.)'. To the south of Birmingham is 'HOOVER'. The map also shows the 'CSX RR' and 'Valley Creek'. The number '7' is located in the center of the map, and the number '6' is located in the bottom left corner.



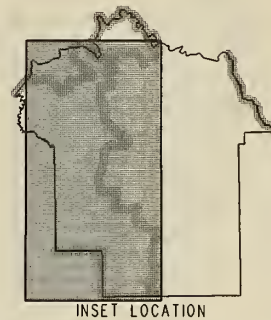
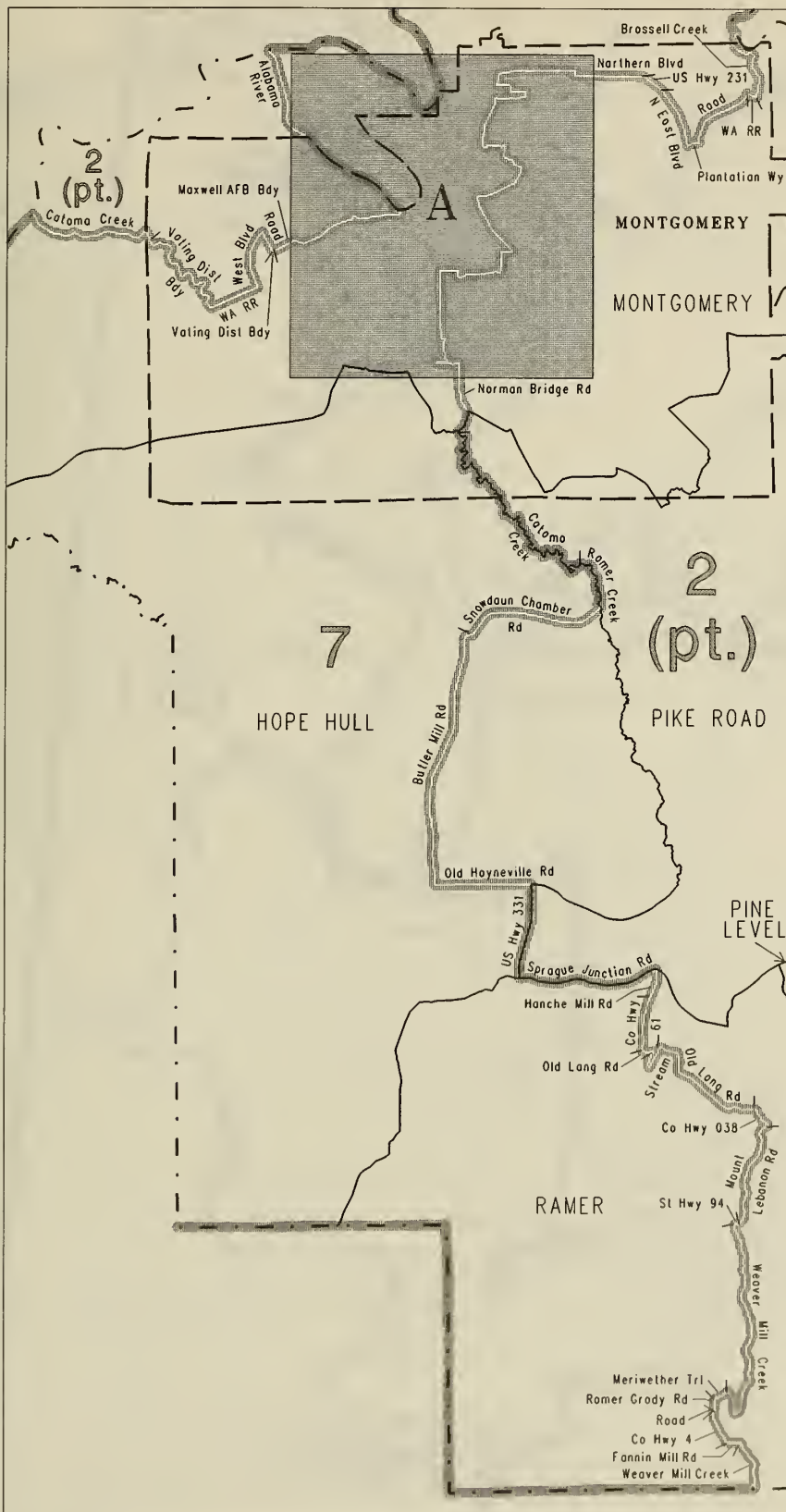
LAWRENCE COUNTY (PART)



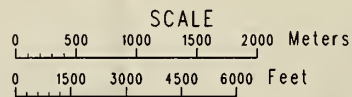
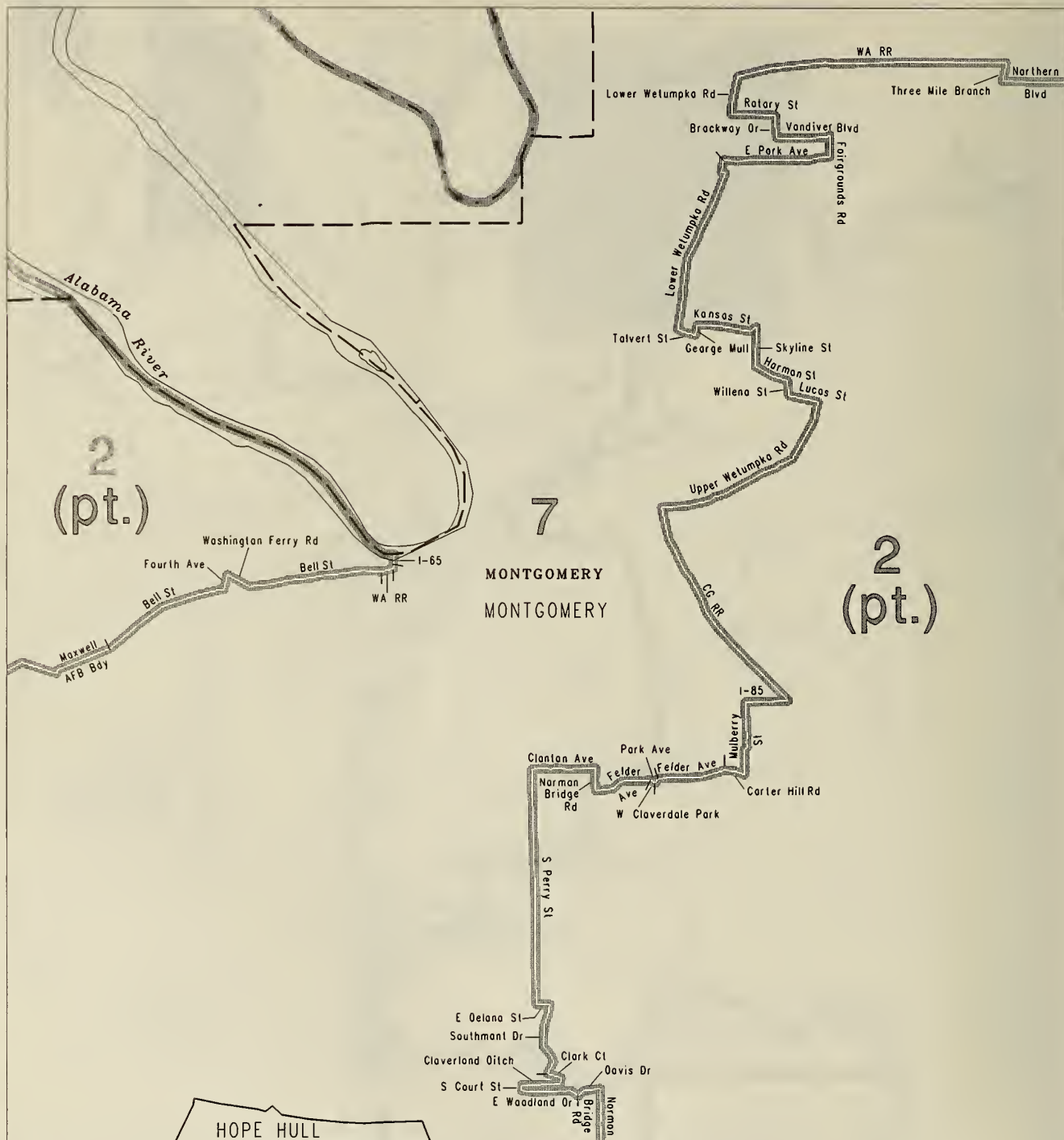
SCALE
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles



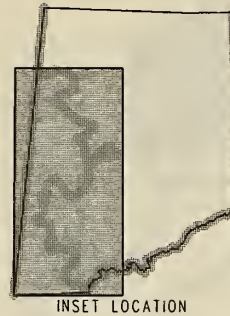
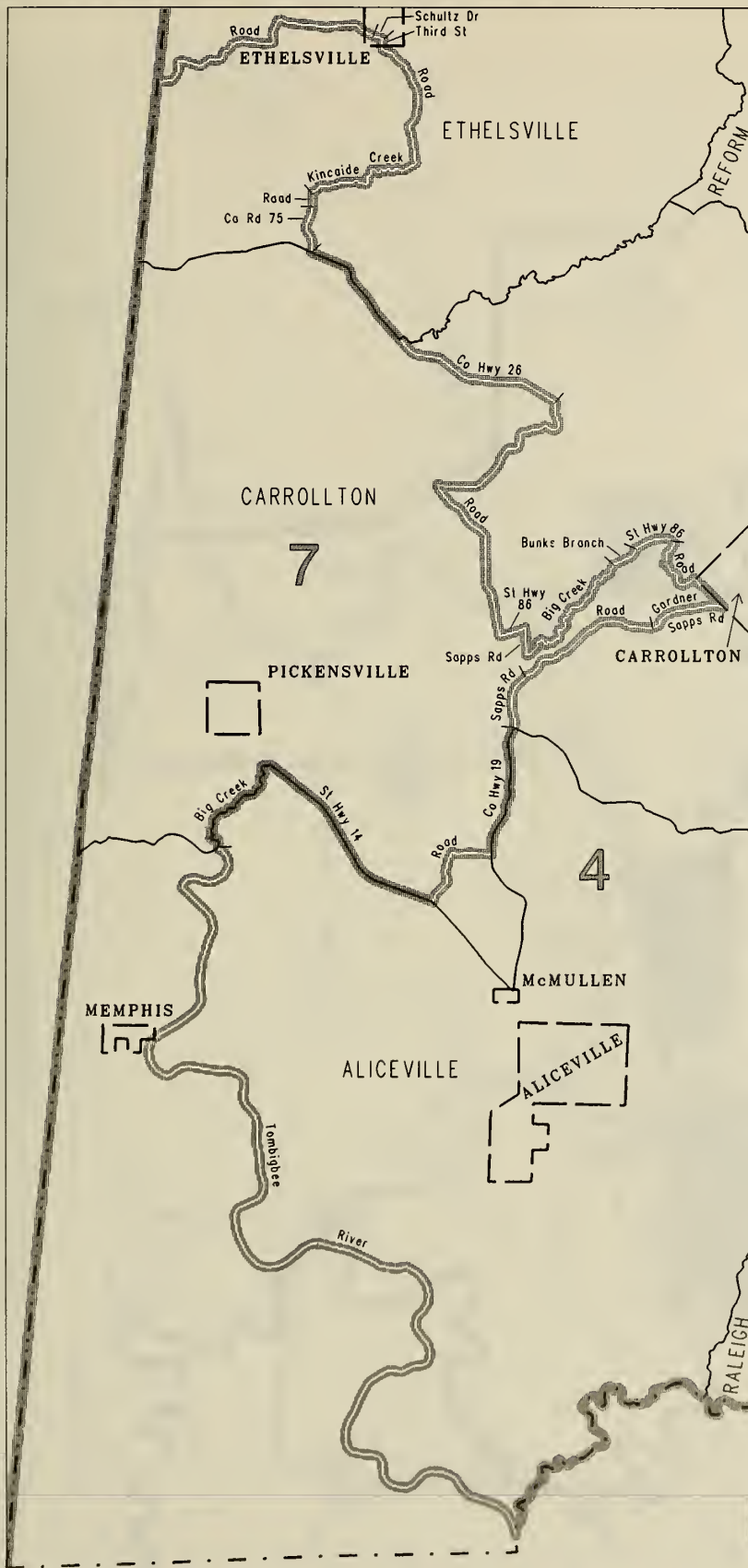
MONTGOMERY COUNTY (PART)



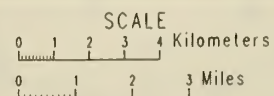
MONTGOMERY COUNTY - INSET A

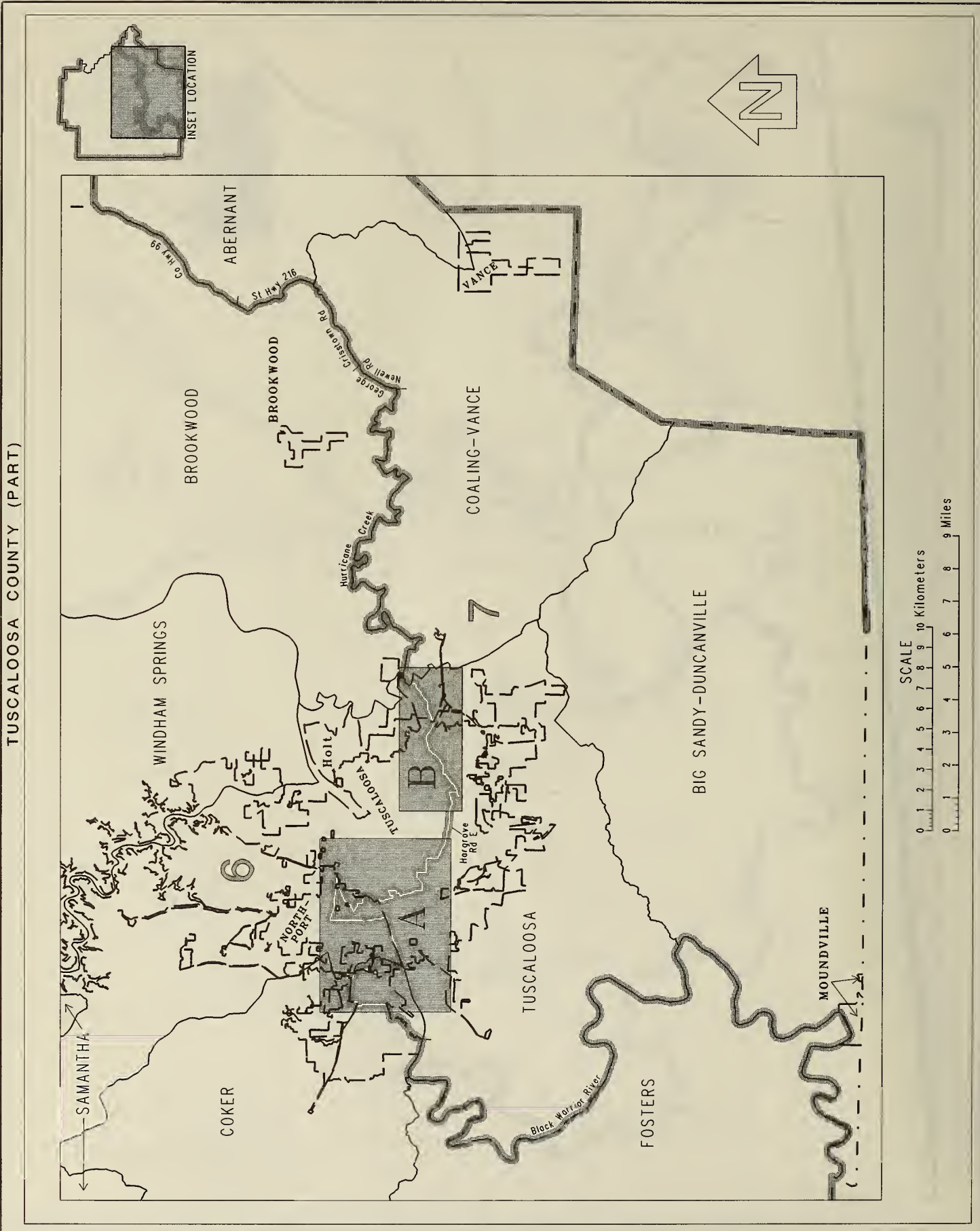


PICKENS COUNTY (PART)

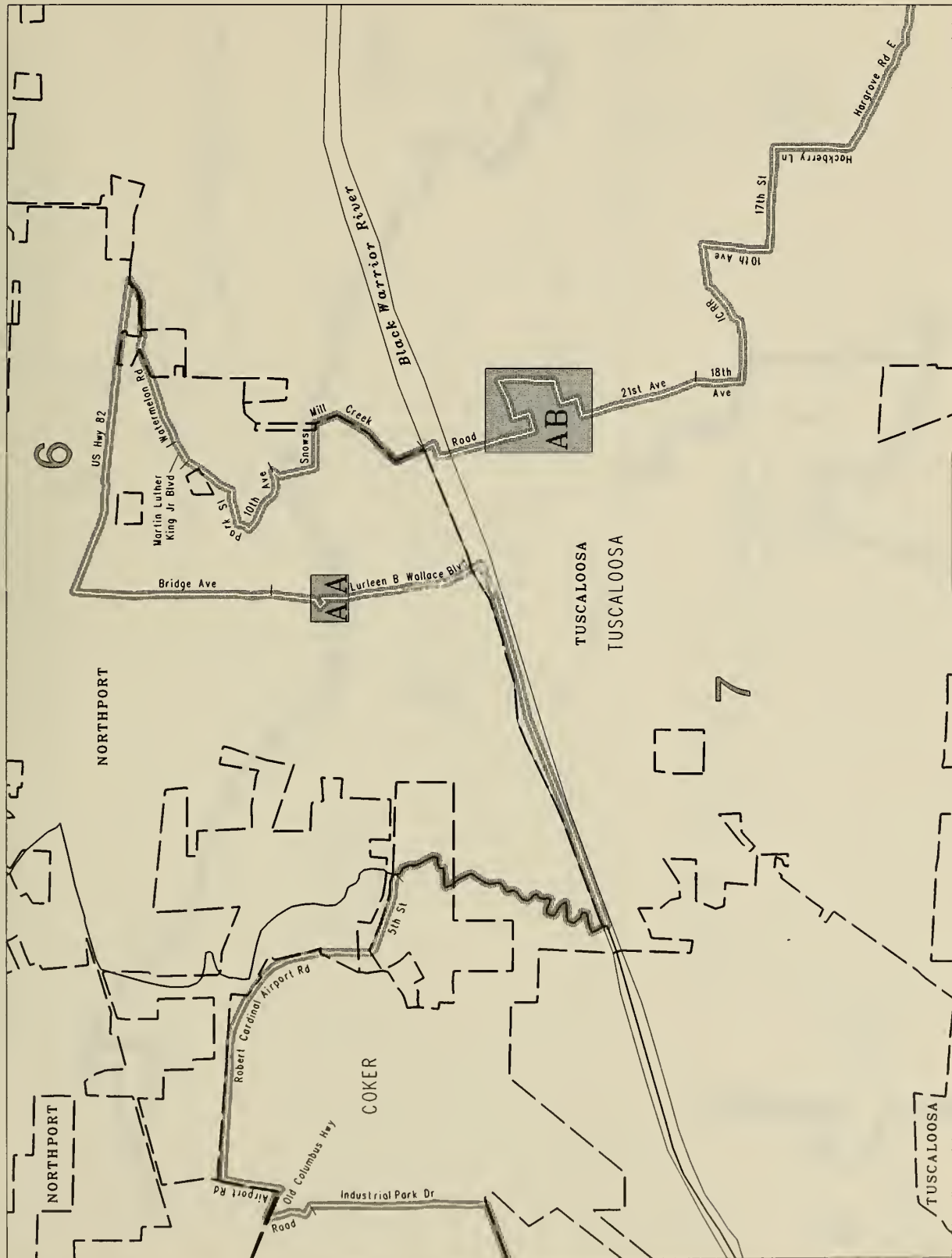


INSET LOCATION



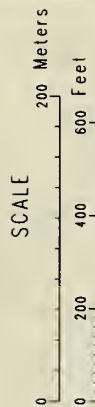
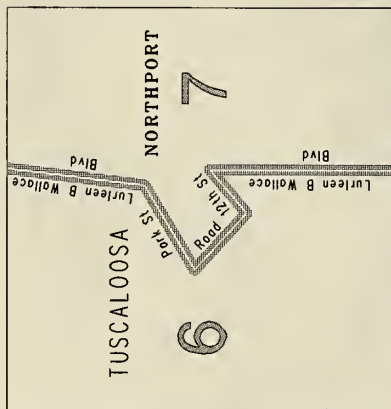


TUSCALOOSA COUNTY - INSET A

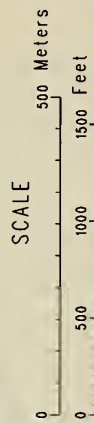
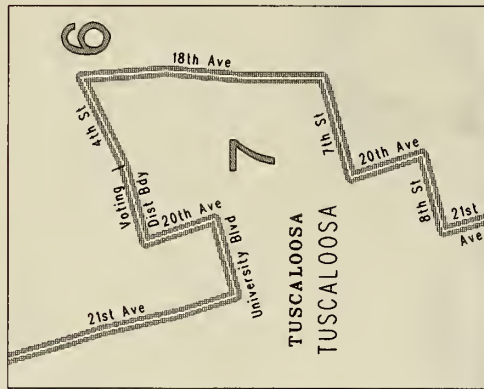


TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

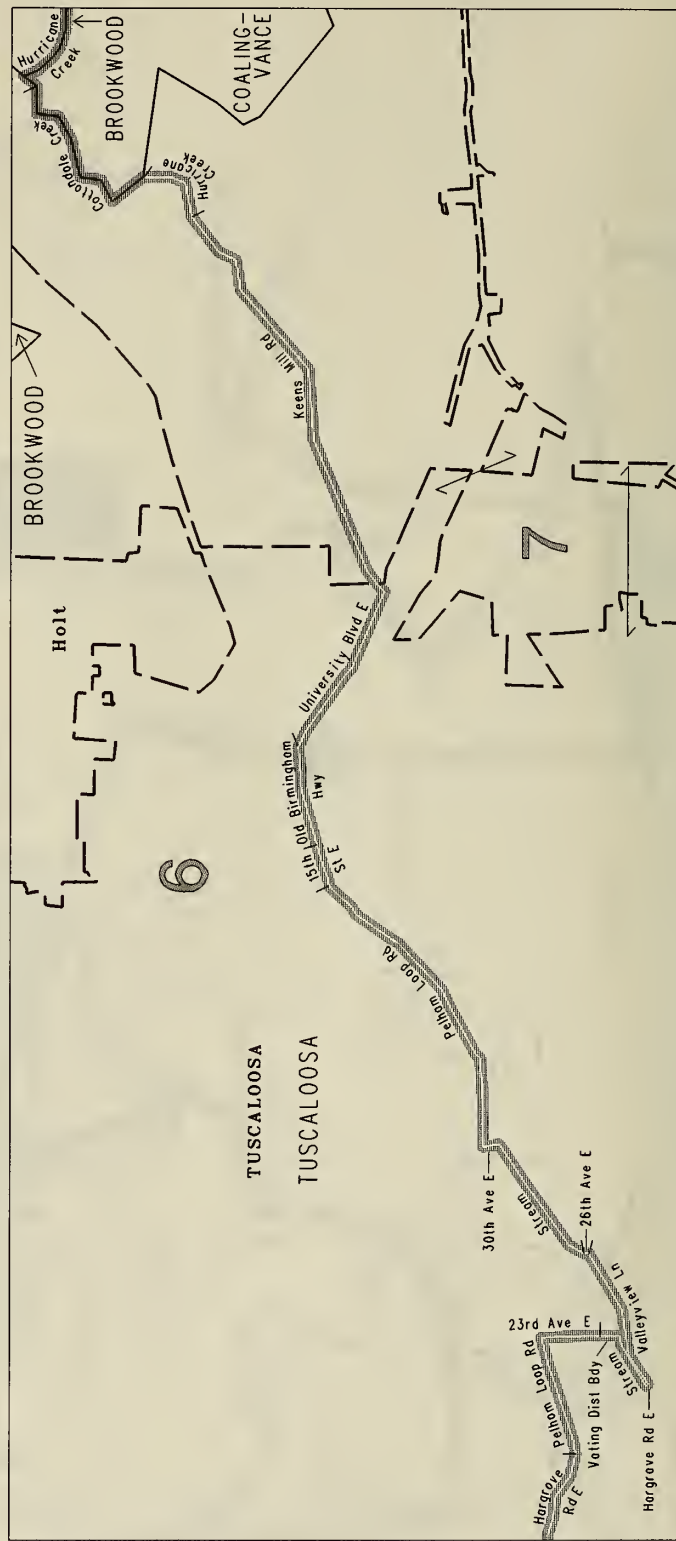
INSET AA



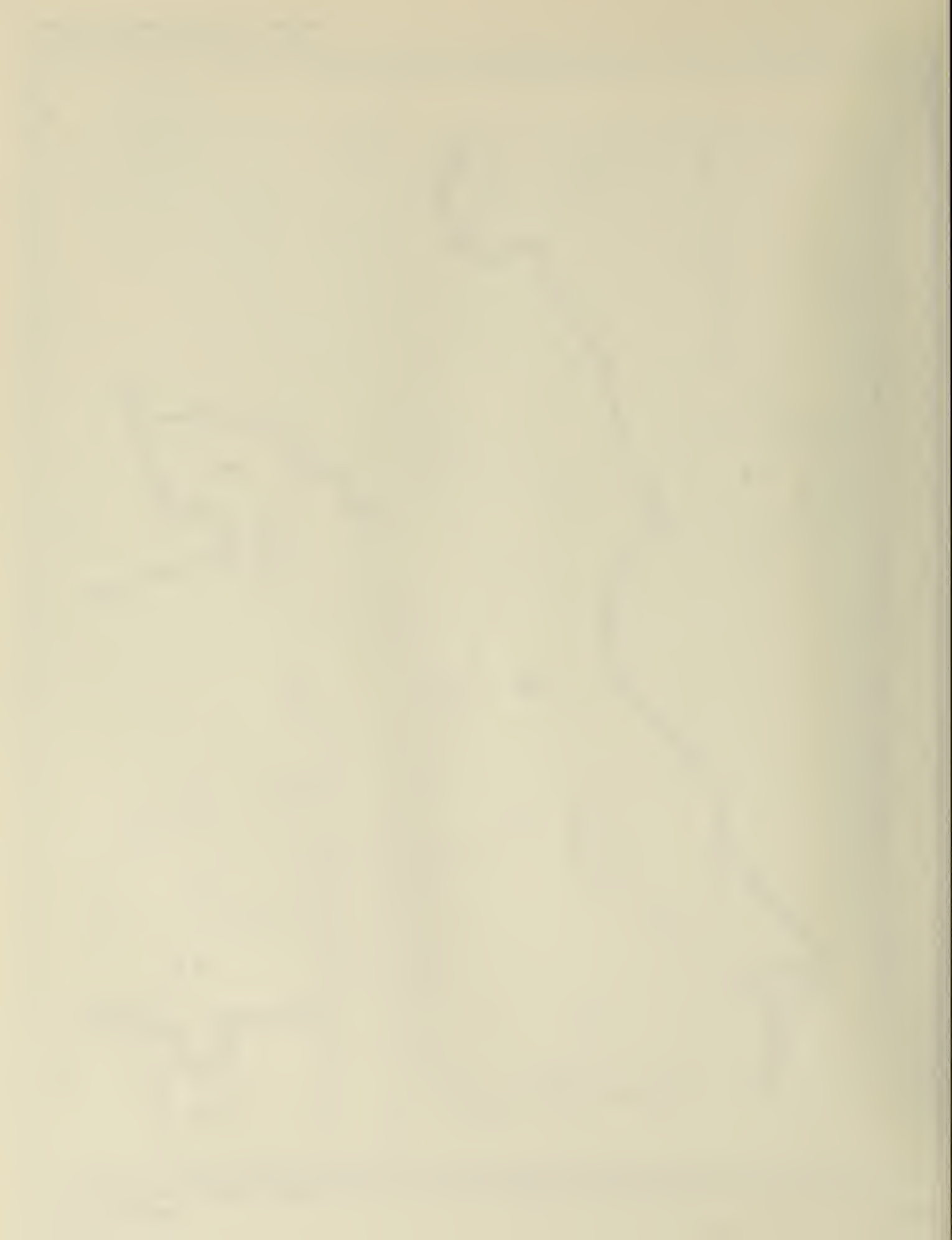
INSET AB



INSET B



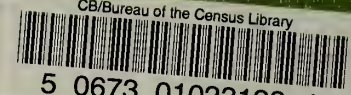








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